

Sept. 15 '20

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

Organization · Education · Co-operation

Winnipeg, Man.

September 15, 1920

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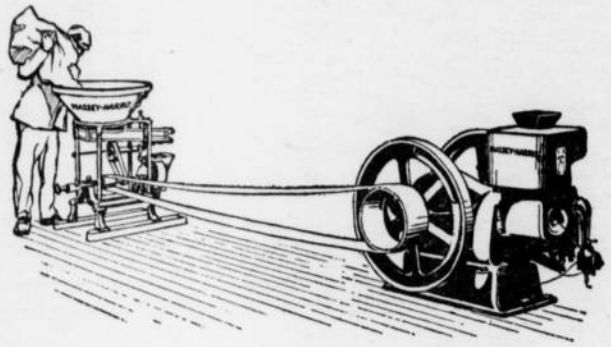
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THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

"Equal Rights to All and Special Privileges to None"
A Weekly Journal for Progressive Farmers

The Guide is absolutely owned and controlled by the organized farmers—entirely independent and not one dollar of political, capitalistic, or special interest money is invested in it.

GEORGE F. CHIPMAN,
Editor and Manager.

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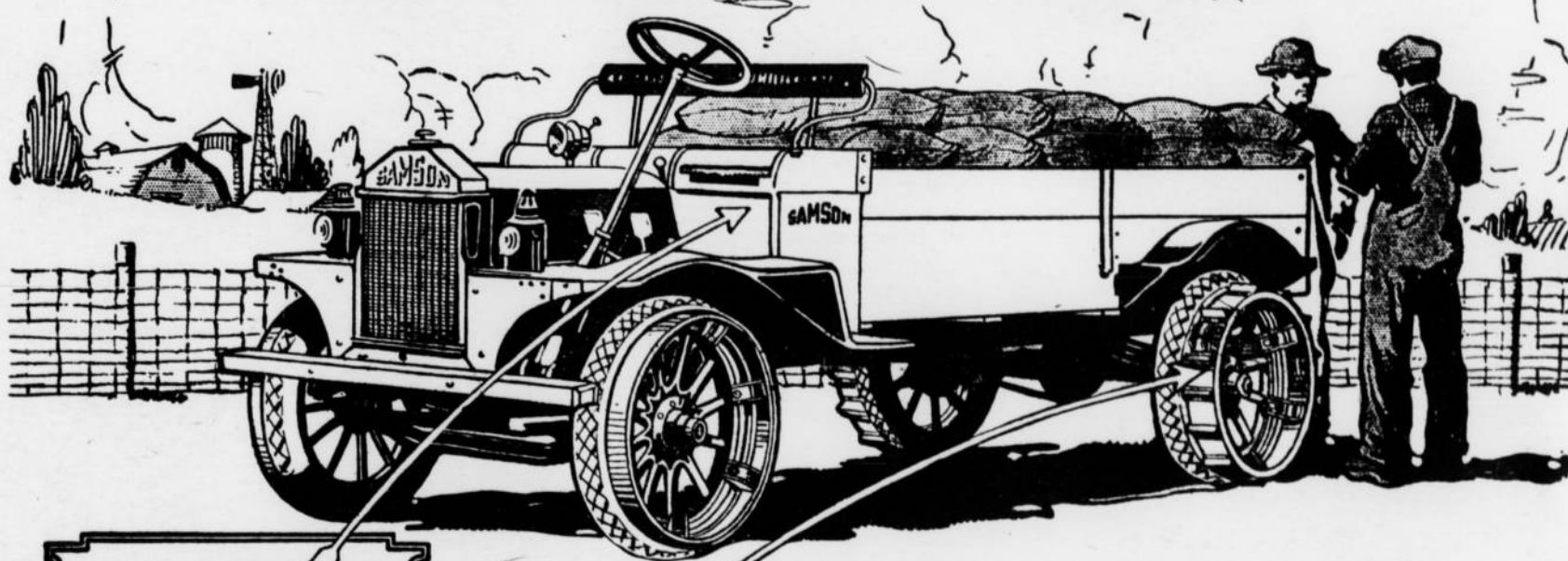
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CONTENTS OF THIS ISSUE

	Page		Page		Page		Page
Editorial	5 and 6	Co-operative Marketing Associations.....	12	Saskatchewan Section	20	Farm Women's Clubs	28
Farmers' Tariff Views	7	Financing the Crop Movement	15	Effect of Breeding Ewe Lambs	22	Country Cook	30
The Pale Gold Lady	8	Manitoba Section	16	Crop and Field Management	25	Doo Dads	32
Levi Thompson on the Budget	9	Alberta Section	18	The Countrywoman	27	Markets	38

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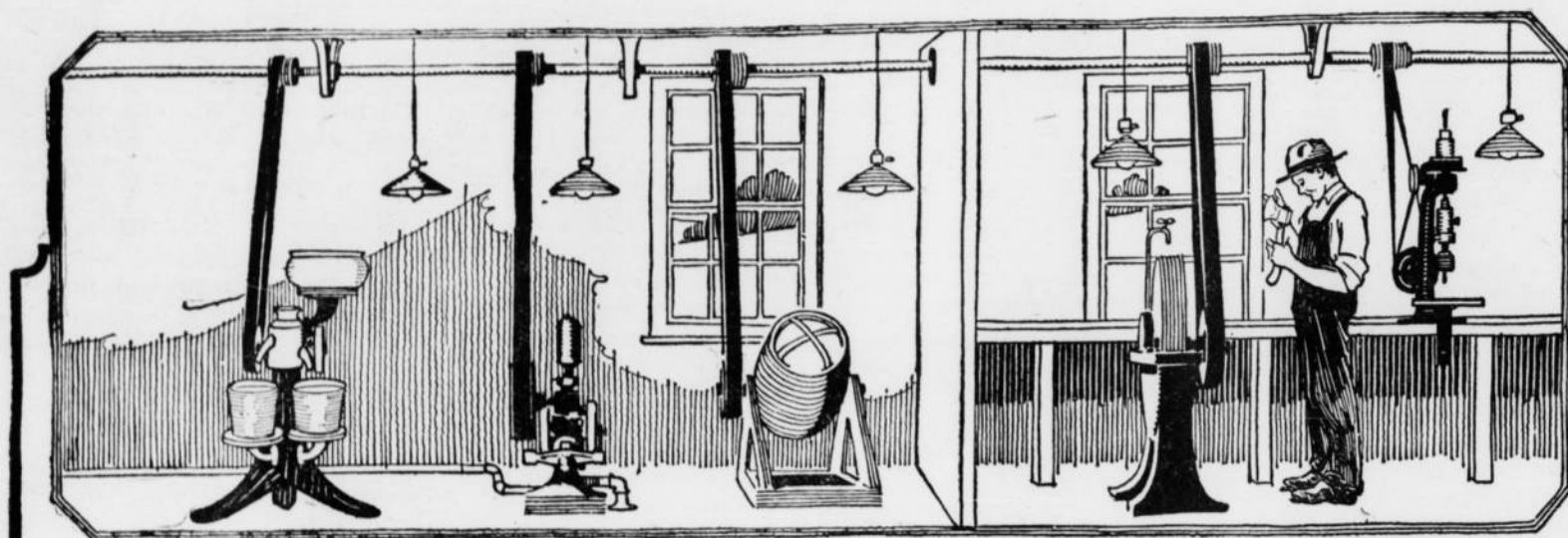
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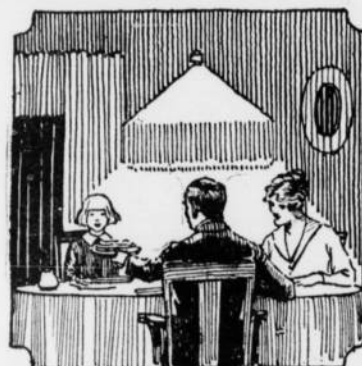
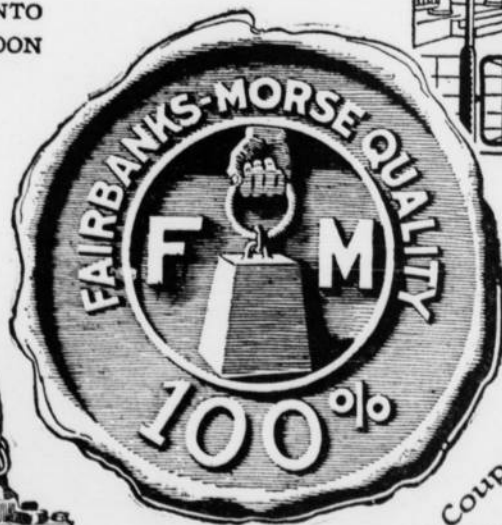
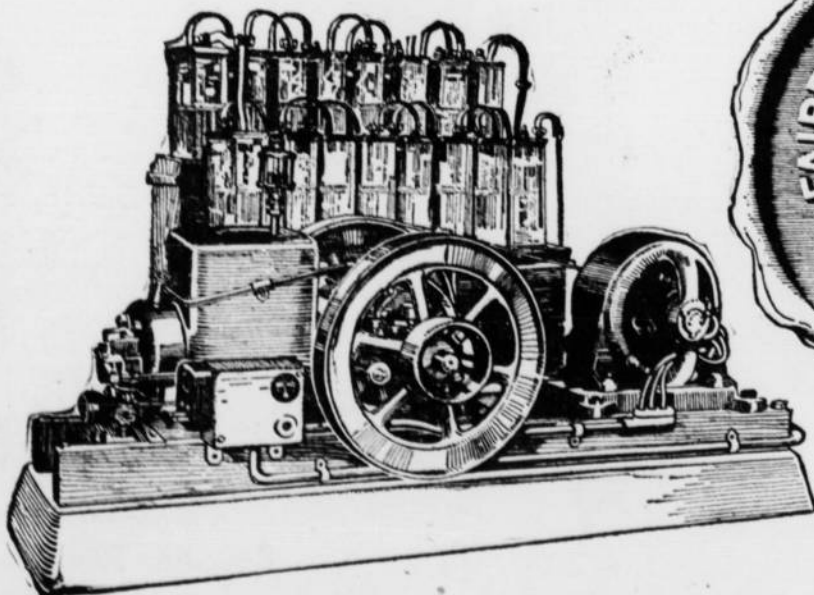
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The Grain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Wednesday, September 15, 1920

The New Rates

The Board of Railway Commissioners has granted the following increases in railway rates: Freight rates in the West, 35 per cent.; in the East, 40 per cent., effective from September 13 to December 31. After that date the increase in the West will be reduced to 30 per cent. and in the East to 35 per cent. Passenger rates are increased 20 per cent., effective from September 13 to December 31, after which the increase will be reduced to ten per cent., effective up to July 1, when the increase will lapse and the rates will return to those now in force. Pullman-car rates are increased 50 per cent., and an increase of 20 per cent. is allowed on excess baggage.

Chief Commissioner Carvell, in his judgment, states that he cannot agree with the contention that the requirements of the Canadian Pacific Railway should govern the decision of the board, and that, consequently, the requirements of the National Railways have been taken into consideration, as well. This attitude may be correct from a strictly judicial point of view, and if it be beyond the powers of the board to take into consideration the precise relation of the railway systems to the country, and if it be bound to look upon the National Railways as though they were in precisely the same position as the Canadian Pacific Railway, then there is all the more reason for carrying an appeal from the decision of the board to the governor-general-in-council. Mr. Carvell, in his judgment, refers to a statement made by the minister of railways in the House at the last session, that it was for parliament to decide whether the deficit on the National Railways was to be met out of increased rates or out of taxes, and as parliament did not decide Mr. Carvell regards it as outside the business of the commission to take into consideration the particular status of the National Railways. The minister of railways has expressed the opinion that the country is exceedingly prosperous, and can well afford to pay the increased rates, and as he, presumably, speaks for the government, it would appear that the government has already made up its mind upon the question of how the deficits on the National Railways are to be met.

The method is entirely contrary to the principle of nationalization. The object in nationalization is to give to the people the whole of the advantages of the utility, and, consequently, in the present case the standard for rates should have been the requirements of the most efficiently-managed system, and deficits on the National Railways left to be dealt with by parliament. It was conclusively proved in the enquiry that even without an increase the Canadian Pacific would be able to manage, while if there had been a simple equalization of the rates as between East and West the whole of the increased expenses of that system would have been adequately covered. The C.P.R. has a surplus of \$116,000,000 accumulated for the express purpose of meeting just such conditions as now exist. That surplus in fact represents just so much excess paid by the people for the service of the railway, to say nothing about the millions distributed among the shareholders in the process of melon-cutting, and it is neither unfair nor unjust to ask the company to live on its fat during the existing abnormal conditions.

The increased rates mean an additional burden upon the country of approximately \$200,000,000, an amount almost equal to the

whole of the ordinary revenue of the federal government, and equal to an annual tax of \$125 upon the ordinary family. We hear a great deal nowadays about the "vicious circle"; this judgment of the Board of Railway Commissioners is but further evidence that it will be by no unselfish act of the wealthy corporations that the circle will be broken. As usual, it will be those who can least afford it who will pay the price of the break.

Appeals to the Privy Council

In his recent speech at Ottawa, before the Canadian Bar Association, Attorney-General Raney, of Ontario, frankly and courageously discussed the question of the judicial independence of Canada. Mr. Raney objected strongly to appeals from Canadian courts to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, although he expressed the opinion that the committee might find a new sphere of usefulness in the adjudication of disputes between members of the Britannic group of states, a suggestion which drew from Viscount Cave, a member of the committee, the remark that the committee would have very little to do because there are no disputes between the members of the group.

Mr. Raney, undoubtedly, indicated the next step that Canada will take in constitutional change. We have legislative, executive and fiscal independence, and have made a move toward diplomatic independence; judicial independence we can get for the asking. Practically, it may be said that appeals can be made to the Privy Council simply because we allow them, and the comments of the lords of the council in recent cases show that there is a disposition in the council itself to have Canadian cases settled by Canadian courts.

There is, indeed, a remarkable anomaly in appeals to the Privy Council. We do not ask the consent of the British government in the enactment of our laws; the King enacts by and with the consent of the Canadian parliament. Why then should we go to the Privy Council for an interpretation of laws of our own making? Even when an appeal is heard the Privy Council endeavors to apply to the case principles familiar to Canadian courts, and it is obvious that in this respect it adjudicates under handicaps that are absent in the Canadian courts. The Privy Council is more than a court of law; it is also a court of equity, that is, it may apply to the case before it the sense of justice prevailing among the people. In other words, it takes cognizance of the development of public opinion, and within recent years it has delivered some noteworthy decisions based almost entirely upon changed public opinion.

Obviously the Privy Council cannot be an interpreter of public opinion in Canada; it cannot bring to bear upon a particular case the sense of justice prevailing in this country as well as a Canadian court, and it was a recognition of this fact which led to refusal to hear appeal in the Russell case. That fact, however, is the justification for abolishing all appeals from Canadian courts to the Privy Council, and as there would certainly be no objection outside of this country to such a step the matter is one lying exclusively in the hands of the Canadian parliament. With Canada a member of the League of Nations it is desirable that we get rid of all the relics of colonial status and so remove those conditions which made the United States Senate regard the votes

of the Dominions in the assembly of the league as simply duplicates of the British vote.

The Council's Memorandum

The memorandum prepared by the Council of Agriculture for presentation to the Tariff Commission, which is reproduced in this issue of The Guide, while it does not go into details of tariff revision is yet a succinct statement of the main lines of fiscal reform contained in the platform of the New National Policy Party. The commission is, doubtless, fairly well conversant with the particular and immediate reductions in the tariff demanded in the platform, and there was no necessity for burdening the memorandum with a reproduction of those particular items in the platform; it was enough to insist upon the general principles of reform and the need from a national standpoint for a comprehensive review of our entire fiscal system. It may be that the commission expects more than this and will say, as Sir John A. Macdonald said to the manufacturers in 1878: "Tell us just what you want and we will see what we can give you," in which case the Council of Agriculture will, doubtless, endeavor to oblige on the return visit of the commission. It is more likely, however, that the commission will remember that the government is pledged to the maintenance of all the protection in the tariff that the country will bear, and will not go so far into details as to embarrass itself.

It is well that the memorandum lays stress upon the need for a national conference upon the general question of respective tax jurisdictions. The Guide has, on previous occasions, referred to this question, and it will bear repetition and emphasizing. The problem of relative tax jurisdictions is one which confronts all federal states, and, naturally, it becomes the more complicated in proportion to the economic development of such states. The heavy costs of the war, making imperative the raising of a federal revenue which only a few years ago would have been deemed an impossibility, coupled with the popular demand for the raising of the revenue by more equitable means of taxation, has brought Canada face to face with the problem, for unless a larger field for direct taxation be opened to the federal authorities, it will be impossible to make any substantial inroads upon the inequitable system of indirect taxation upon which the federal government so largely relies. The subject is one to which far too little attention has been given, but it is inseparably connected with any comprehensive plan of fiscal reform, and as long as the tariff can be maintained and the treasury supplied by the easy method of taxes upon commodities, the government may be expected to follow the motto of letting well enough alone. There can be no such easy path for the party of fiscal reform; it also must face the question of where the revenue is to come from, and while insisting upon a lowering of the tariff walls it must point out the way to a sounder system of taxation.

Getting Things

When the railways need more money to make them profitable they go to the railway commission and get a 40 per cent. increase in freight rates.

When the street railways, gas companies, telephone companies and other public utility corporations need more money they go to some public board and get permission to

increase their rates to make them profitable.

When the bankers want more profits they get together through the bankers' association, and decide upon higher interest charges, exchange rates and other things which yield them the profit required.

When the manufacturers want more profits they go to the government and get an increase in the tariff, and, if necessary, they get together and decide to pay the producer lower prices for their raw material, and to maintain their own prices by combines and "gentlemen's agreements."

When the paper mills want more profit they get together and raise the price of paper as high as the traffic will bear.

When organized labor wants higher wages it presents its demands, backed up with its well-known ability to strike. Its demands are usually granted.

All these increased costs are passed on to the consumer, and the greater part of the burden is borne by the farmers of Canada because they are the largest body of consumers.

When the price of farm produce begins to go down, as it is now doing, the farmers have practically no protection. Why? Because the farmers are not organized for the protection of their own industry. The farmers are the last and the slowest body of producers to organize in self-defence. The farmers are the first to feel the pressure when prices begin to fall, they are the last to get the benefit when prices begin to rise. There is no other way in the world by which farmers can make their industry permanently successful and profitable except by organization so that every bit of their own produce will be marketed through their own organization, and their own requirements will be purchased through their own co-operative society. This is a truth which is apparent to every thinking man today. The sooner that farmers generally arrive at a realization of this truth the better it will be financially for them, and the better it will be for the future of the agricultural industry.

A Lesson for Us

There is a note of dismay, of alarm almost, in British press comments upon the Return of Licensing Statistics for England and Wales for 1919. The Return warns against a partial or careless use of the figures, but after admitting the necessity for this, the Manchester Guardian declares that "it is impossible to mistake the distressing character of the record as a whole." Relaxation of the strict liquor regulations began a few months after the armistice, and Phillip Snowden points out in the Labor Leader that every extension of the relaxation has been followed by an increase in the convictions for drunkenness. The convictions for 1919 are almost double those for 1918, and although still much below those for pre-war days, Mr. Snowden sees little cause for satisfaction in that, because "it had been hoped that the schooling in sobriety during the war would have left a permanent influence." The reduction in licensed premises has been offset by an increase of over 900 in the number of licensed clubs, which, of course, helps to explain the increase in inebriety. There must, moreover, be taken into consideration the psychological reaction following the war, but after all such allowances have been made it is distressing to have Mr. Snowden declare that the drink bill this year will reach the enormous total of approximately \$2,500,000,000, and that for every shilling the workman spends on trade unions or in Labor politics, he spends about \$10 on drink.

What is done with regard to the liquor question in Great Britain is, of course, exclusively the affair of the British people; for us the duty is to learn from their experiences. There can be no doubt whatever that the liquor legislation passed in this country during the last few years has had a marked influence on the well-being of the people as a whole, and it is well that we should note that relaxation of restrictions in Great Britain is leading to a return of the old evil. The lesson for us is that we should stand by such legislation as can be enforced without

creating special evils of its own, and by an affirmative majority on the question to be submitted to the people on October 25 give a practical control of the whole liquor question to the respective provincial governments. The Manchester Guardian entitles its editorial, The Return of Drink; that is what we do not want in this country. There has been an enormous decrease in the importation of alcoholic liquors into Canada since 1914, and we want no return to conditions in which it might be said, as Mr. Snowden mournfully says of the British workman, that for every quarter the people spend in efforts to improve their lives they spend \$10 in drink.

Speaking in the House of Commons, H. C. Hoeken, member for West Toronto, said (Hansard, page 2,743): "The men who work in factories, as well as those who manage these (industrial) enterprises, have equally been beneficiaries of the protection that has been given to our industries." One of these days some ardent and voluble protectionist will admit, in so many words, that it really is not the country that benefits from protection.

A resolution passed by the British Trades Congress, demands the compulsory cultivation of all agricultural land. This is, apparently, a reply to the action of the government in repealing the taxes on land values. The trouble with the British taxes was that they weren't big enough and the government made the excuse that they did not bring in enough revenue to make it worth while keeping them. If the taxes had been big enough there would have been no need for the resolution of the British Trades Congress.

Lord Thomas Dewar, of whiskey fame, in an interview in New York, said: "I have studied prohibition since I have been over here and it is all wrong, really now." Well, really now, whoever expected a millionaire whiskey manufacturer to think otherwise?



Up She Goes Again!



Good Grass and Broad Backs

Farmers' Tariff Views

THE Canadian Council of Agriculture is made up of the executive heads of six provincial associations of organized farmers, and of the executive heads of four of their commercial companies. It is, in short, the Federal Organization of the Organized Farmers of Canada, and its business is of a twofold character.

First, the Canadian Council of Agriculture carries on an educational work, which aims to cultivate amongst its members an intimacy with the social, economic and political problems affecting the Dominion as a whole.

Secondly, the Canadian Council of Agriculture endeavors to attend in a concrete way to the commercial interests and material welfare of the agricultural industry, by dealing from time to time with such matters as costs of transportation, banking facilities, grain marketing, and the customs tariff. It is in this second capacity of attending to the practical business interests of its constituency that the Council of Agriculture is represented before you today.

Origin of Platform

Four years ago the Canadian Council of Agriculture issued a series of proposals for economic and fiscal reform, embodied in a document which became known as the Farmers' Platform. The material contained in that platform, however, was not created by the members of the Council of Agriculture four years ago. It represented, rather, resolutions which had been unanimously approved, year after year for ten years, by the annual conventions of the Grain Growers' associations in these western provinces, and also latterly by the United Farmers of Ontario. The compilation of the original Farmers' Platform of 1916, therefore, was simply putting into codified form a series of long-standing recommendations, born out of the practical experience of thousands of men and women engaged in the work of farming. It may be observed here, also, that primarily the Farmers' Platform, which more recently has been described as New National Policy for Canada, was not designed as an instrument to be used for electing men to parliament. Neither was it designed for the purpose of embarrassing or defeating any government which might be holding office. The only idea behind the Farmers' Platform was that it should be put into effect.

Further, it may be truthfully said, with regard to the intent of the organized farmers in issuing their Platform, that the opinion has been strongly held by them for years that agriculture, Canada's basic industry, has not been justly considered and dealt with in much of the federal legislation of this country during the past 40 years. In

Council of Agriculture Presents the following Memorandum to Government Tariff Board at Winnipeg, on September 14

1916, when the Farmers' Platform was drafted, it was planned with that conviction. It was constructed also in the belief that such a policy as that advocated in this Platform, would place the country upon an economic, political and social basis which would be to the advantage, not only of farmers, but of the citizens of Canada generally. The members of the Canadian Council of Agriculture realized then, as they do now, that wage-earners, artisans, professional men and tradespeople are affected equally with the agricultural classes by the fiscal system which prevails in Canada, and that they are just as much involved as the farmer in economic and social reforms. In other words, while the demands set forth in the Farmers' Platform are those of working farmers, they are made also with the welfare of the whole country at heart.

A New National Policy

The Farmers' Platform is indeed an attempt to define a New National Policy for Canada, and the principal thought which it seeks to leave in the mind of the Canadian people is that Canada is, and will be for years to come, a pioneers' country. It is based upon the facts that agricultural land is Canada's richest natural resource; that the bulk of it lies in idleness and waste; and that the Dominion's greatest need today is people living and working on the land. Because for 40 years the development of this Dominion has been subject to the influence of a so-called National Policy, which has failed to make the most of the true natural sources of the country's wealth, the suggestions contained in the Farmers' Platform have to do mainly with questions of fiscal reform. The bedrock upon which the Farmers' Platform would lay a New National Policy for Canada is upon a low customs tariff and upon direct methods of taxation. It does not ask for drastic legislation which would tend to unsettle and injure Canadian industry, but it does take the position that a National Policy based upon the principle of protection is wrong. It suggests that the fiscal policy of Canada's future governments should aim at reducing the customs tariff to a strictly revenue basis. Production and trade in Canada have been forced into narrow, unnatural and uneconomic channels through the application of protective duties, and thereby development of vast supplies of natural wealth has been retarded, and the

Dominion prevented from proceeding favorably towards a realization of the fruitful destiny which Nature has intended for her.

Protection Costly and Wasteful

To deal more directly with the protective tariff as it exists in Canada, the organized farmers attack it on the ground that it is the most wasteful and costly method ever designed for raising national revenue, and also because of the gross injustices connected with its application. For example, using the figures for the fiscal year ending March, 1919, because a more recent report from the department of customs is not available, it is found that the cost of collecting the total customs revenue of \$158,000,000 was over \$5,250,000. That is merely the first item of expense. The total amount of revenue of over \$158,000,000 was produced from the importation of dutiable goods to the value of \$526,000,000. The importers of that amount of merchandise paid an average duty of slightly over 30 per cent. to produce a revenue of \$158,000,000. Assuming that the importer took 20 per cent. profit from his imported article, the wholesale dealer 20 per cent, and the retail dealer 33-3 per cent, the 30 per cent. secured by the government for revenue really cost the ultimate consumer 58 per cent. That is to say, the consumer in Canada, during the fiscal year 1919, had to pay at least \$305,000,000 for the \$158,000,000 that the government collected in the form of customs revenue.

There is also the point of injustice to be considered. It may be found that the manufacturers of this country, under the Customs Act during the fiscal year 1919, imported free of duty, in the form of raw materials and partly manufactured articles, goods to the value of \$189,000,000. These free materials entered into the manufacture of goods which were abundantly protected by the customs tariff. Then, further in the same year, it may be found, that \$11,000,000 was returned to manufacturers in the form of refunds and drawbacks, being the amount which the government of Canada gave to manufacturers in 1919 to develop export trade. In the previous year that amount was over \$17,000,000.

Living and Production Costs

These are only instances to illustrate the false basis upon which our present customs tariff rests. The demands of

the organized farmers for reform, in the existing method of federal taxation, strike at the costs of living and production. For example, it is urged that the customs duty on goods imported from Great Britain should be reduced immediately to one-half the rates charged under the general tariff. The result of such a reform would be to lower the cost to the Canadian consumer of such staple textile products as woollens and cottons. If there is one industry more than another in Canada which ought to be made to stand on its own feet, it is the textile industry. Abundant evidence as to the capitalization and financial returns to the principal textile companies in this country has been provided in the report of the Special Parliamentary Committee on the High Cost of Living, which sat in Ottawa in June and July of 1919, and also in the report of the Board of Commerce. Details as to the amount of expenditure in the form of labor costs in these same textile industries may be found in the reports of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. The information which is available from these sources is a reflection upon the present fiscal policy of Canada, and is a further indication of the injustice which may develop under the protectionist system. Not only do the farmers pay tribute, in nearly every article of clothing which they buy, to the textile manufacturers of Canada, but the urban dweller knows only too well that he is affected in like manner. Furthermore, there are some 3,000 smaller manufacturers who come between the Canadian consumers and the few big manufacturers of the materials which enter into the manufacture of such articles as shirts, blouses and white wear of all kinds. These 3,000 odd smaller manufacturers pay their tribute upon the protected goods which they are practically obliged to buy from one or other of their industrial overlords. The manufacturers of what may be called primary textile materials in Canada were able to import, in 1919, raw materials free to the value of \$53,000,000, which in turn entered into goods which were protected by the tariff all the way from 22 to 35 per cent. A system which permits a comparatively few men to capitalize the need of a whole nation in the establishment of an industry which is anything but indigenous to Canada is wrong, and we maintain that such injustices should be corrected as speedily as possible.

Free Implements of Production

Then with regard to implements of production. Next to those articles of food and clothing entering into the actual costs of living, machinery may be classed as of vital importance to a

Continued on Page 13

The Pale Gold Lady

Being a Further Adventure of Laurence O'Day

By Billee Glynn

Concluded from Last Week

O'DAY had never been in an opium den before—he had heard about them, but this was different. It was handsomely furnished. The bunks—two tiers of them—were lacquered and carved. They had tapestried curtains, a few of which were drawn. Even their coverings were embroidered silk. Each of them also, it appeared, had a light besides the small lamp for the opium, though in some of those occupied the light had not been lit. A Chinese girl in purple and gold attire provided the opium from a miniature mosque centrally located where she had an outlook to all the berths.

O'Day recognized, smoking, some merchants of the Five Companies he knew by sight but without acquaintance. The dimness showed a group laughing and chatting near the stairs. The air was full of opium fumes and of punk burnt to give an odor. O'Day wondered who were the occupants of the bunks with the drawn curtains. He suspected they must be dreaming or asleep. Opium to the Chinese is the substitute for parinirvana, the blessed state of forgetfulness propounded by Buddha. As his eyes became more accustomed to the low state of the light, O'Day discerned with a tinge of uneasiness that the stairway had two guards—yellow men of unusual size. For the moment he realized his danger if discovered. Not a habitue present but would prefer to do away with him and keep their secret. How easy it would be for them to bury him here. Then he smiled as he always smiled at odds. It would be a hell of a fight anyway.

He stood there trying to determine what would be his next move. Perhaps he was on a wild-goose chase! At the most he did not expect to find the girl here, but there was the chance that he might discover where she had been taken. What was concealed in the berths with the drawn curtains? Perhaps, after all, she lay in one of them, drugged. He would know her because he had seen her frequently on the street—a pale gold girl with eyes mild as amethyst. Rather heavily built—the Chinese admired that. Dare he go over and draw these curtains? It would scarcely do to precipitate matters. Perhaps the attendant—he waited and watched the smokers bake their "pills." Some of them made succulent noises with the long pipes. From the expression of their faces the drug seemed to inspire them with conscious oblivion—a state in which the lotus flower comprised life. But he estimated there was not one of them who could not rouse himself to join the attack on him if he were spotted.

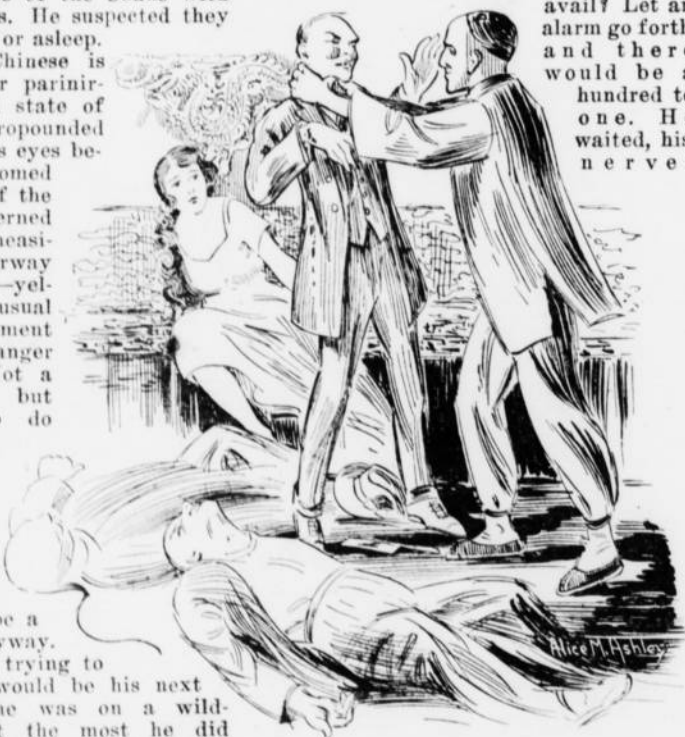
In something like 20 minutes, but what felt to be an hour, he noticed a movement behind one of the drawn curtains and the girl attendant went over and plucked it. A Chinese woman was revealed. He judged that she had been sleeping after a heavy smoke. She got out of the bunk slowly and the attendant escorted her to the stairs giving her first from the mosque what might have been ginger to chew. She disappeared—O'Day's pulses had leapt. He had hopes now—hopes that another curtain might reveal what he sought. There were three still drawn—would he chance everything and step over and pull them? He decided that he would. He half crossed the room—when there was a bustle of someone coming down the stairs. The man swung toward the lanterns of the mosque.

It was Far Low—to all appearances in a high mood. With a sweep of his hand and speaking in Chinese, he

ordered the guard back to his place. O'Day fell back submissively. What a narrow shave! Far Low was now at the end of the room. He turned up a lower bunk which seemed on hinges. He pulled something—probably releasing a trapdoor—and disappeared into the ground. O'Day could have whistled. So there was a second subterranean room and that lower bunk covered the secret entrance.

For seconds in which he could hear his heart beat he waited thrilled. Then a girl's cry came shrilly from the depths below. It was a white girl—no Oriental woman had the nervous system to put that anguish and terror in a sound. His first impulse was to leap after Far Low. But what could that

avail? Let an alarm go forth and there would be a hundred to one. He waited, his nerves



strained to breaking. Heaven knows what might be happening below. Then, to his relief, Far Low appeared again. As he paused under the light, O'Day saw that his face was bleeding. He had been severely scratched. In his anger he had forgotten to replace the bunk. With a gesture and a scraping word or two he commanded O'Day to do it. The latter proceeded to obey—and Far Low flung himself up the stairs.

Instead of replacing the bunk O'Day searched for whatever contrivance released the trapdoor. Except for those in near bunks who could not see him, he was practically alone at this end of the room. But he was aware that the group near the stairway had started to move slowly down. It was half dark and he could only grope. In bending he caught the leg of the bunk—his fingers touched a shallow oval bore and a rope. He took the rope from its nest—a loop. He pulled—the rope came with him but had no power on the bunk. He realized that it went through the broad leg of the bunk, the heavy footboard, and through the floor. How cunning these Chinese were—but he was in luck. A trapdoor opened beneath him so that he almost fell into it. He let the bunk over into position as he descended.

Two guards in black came up to him at the bottom of the steep wooden stairs. They spoke to him sharply—putting a question. He knew they were asking him what his business—informing him that no one was allowed down there. He gestured profoundly his dumbness, making signs he was to relieve them. They spoke together then volubly—ordered him with pointing hands back through the trapdoor. He denied them with more gestures. They yanked him under an oil lamp to examine him. For Chinese they seemed

uncommonly powerful—but he was afraid they would detect his makeup. He brought the one peering so closely at him a terrible uppercut on the chin. He went over, his eyes rolling as he fell. There was a flash of a knife. He was just in time to seize the arm. It jerked free—this second guard was extraordinary active and strong. He circled O'Day with the knife uttering strange squally cries. O'Day had drawn his knife and played for an opening to close quickly. These cries might bring two floors of Chinese on him. The guard made a feint forward and for an instant his knee remained set. O'Day kicked it fiercely just below the cap. The fellow tumbled forward with a yell of pain. O'Day was on him instantly choking the cries from his throat. He gave him the chloroform. The other guard had opened his eyes. He gave him the chloroform too. He had just time to notice through the aid of a few lanterns that he was in an unfurnished cavern strewn with straw, that it contained centrally what appeared a bamboo temple—when someone called in Chinese down the trapdoor.

With a bound O'Day reached the temple, sweeping outside portiers to a parallel hall. He peeked from behind the portiers listening. A form hurried down the stairs. It bent over the unconscious guards muttering and flew upstairs again. In that instant O'Day understood how slim now were his chances to come out of the adventure alive. The image of Catherine filled his mind—Catherine whom he loved beyond all things, who was still east but who wrote him such beautiful letters. Then he clicked his teeth and smiled. After all, he had to be killed yet. He stepped forward—pulling another pair of portiers—and he stood in an oval room, bountifully appointed, confronting a pale gold girl on a couch. Her hair was dishevelled, her face stained with tears—but even in this condition she was beautiful. Her grief-shadowed eyes opened at him frightenedly.

"Don't cry out. I'm a white man in as much danger as yourself. I have come to rescue you. This is a disguise."

He went over to her and she looked at him searchingly scarcely believing. Then he sat down telling her quickly who he was and what had happened. "The two chloroformed guards have been discovered," he concluded. "Any minute they'll be down here after me." Hope perished in her face. He took her hand. "Don't give up." Smiling at her easily he glanced around. "For the depth down Far Low certainly has a nice den here."

"The hound!" she breathed. "He met me at the prayer-meetings. He pretended that he wanted to be a Christian. I didn't know he was infatuated with me. Then that day when May Lang and I came down into Chinatown, Lily Foo met us and invited us into a tea-house. Just before we were ready to leave she told me my hair was ruffled, and offered to show me a room behind where there was a mirror. I went with her leaving May Lang whom I still believe in. Three Chinese caught me and gagged me—they carried me here."

"It was a valuable bracelet which Far Low gave to Lily Foo which aroused my suspicion," remarked O'Day.

"They bring me food and Far Low comes down half a dozen times a day. I've kept him away from me through threatening to kill myself. He says he intends to marry me here, Chinese fashion, and take me to Mexico, where he has a half interest in his

brother's store. I think he is arranging for some boat manned with Chinese sailors."

"That scream a little while ago, girlie?"

"He tried to kiss me but he didn't succeed." Remembering Far Low's scratched face, her companion smiled.

But now there was a sound of footsteps on the stairs. O'Day rose quickly—"Where can I hide?"

Then he saw thrown at the side some surplus poplin hangings. He laid flat on his back close to the wall and the girl flung these over him. She had just time to resume her seat and look disconsolate when Far Low and two red-jacketed guards stood in the doorway. They glanced cautiously around and approached.

"You see anyone?" demanded Far Low, touching the hair of her bent head.

She raised it wonderingly. "See anyone—? No one but you. Let me go, please let me go—I'll not tell on you." Her grief seemed to satisfy him of her truth.

"P'rhaps," he suggested in English to his companions, "those two fellows fight each other. Or p'rhaps someone hid outside—but no hurry."

He lowered his bedevilled face over the girl. "Me forgive you—you kiss me now." She pushed him away from her but he caught her and struggled.

O'Day threw his covers and leapt silently at them. He cracked with the butt of his knife one of the guards on the skull and exploded a left on his jaw as he turned. A hurricane right delivered with a reverse motion of his body toppled the other guard to the floor. He jumped on his abdomen and kicked the first one to make sure they were both unconscious. "Rats!" he hurled, and turned to Far Low.

The latter's eyes were still popping with the speed of what had happened, but he had drawn a long knife. The girl made a false grab for it from behind, but O'Day ordered her back and away. "Come on, you yellow beast," he flung. "You're my size." He hadn't even picked up his knife.

Far Low started to give a cry for help. That instant O'Day closed on him knife and all. His hand caught the wrist with the blade coming down. The girl heard the arm crack where she stood. He choked him till his yellow face became green—then held his handkerchief chloroformed to his nose.

The girl was thrilled. "You're wonderful," she said. "How can we get out?"

"Turn your back for five minutes," advised O'Day, "and don't speak."

In that time or little more he was dressed in Far Low's stylish Canadian clothes—wide hat, tie, collar, gray suit,

Continued on page 11



Levi Thompson on the Budget

How the Manufacturers and the Farmers can come to a common understanding on the Tariff. What the N.N.P.P. wants in the Way of Tariff Reductions

THE budget speech of Levi Thompson, M.P., member for Qu'Appelle, was given on May 20. In his opening remarks Mr. Thompson congratulated the minister of finance on his clear statement on the finances of the country and his resort to the taxation of luxuries, replied to some criticism of the N.N.P. party from Mr. Stevens, of Vancouver, and bantered Mr. Felding on his amendment to the budget. The balance of his speech was as follows:

"Manufacturers profess a desire to come to an understanding with the farmers. That is quite simple. We ask for no favors. Let them do likewise and all would be well. We ask that there should be no protection on anything we produce. Will they do the same? If they do that, all will be happy as a marriage feast. The supporters of the platform of the Canadian Council of Agriculture ask that claims for tariff protection of any industry should be heard publicly before a special committee of parliament. Surely that is a reasonable request, but will our manufacturing friends agree to it? They have hitherto asked us to assume that all manufacturers require protection. We deny that and say the onus is on them to prove their need and right to protection. Our platform has been promulgated by representatives of the farmers. Still the first and by far the most important item on our proposed free list is almost entirely produced by farmers. Surely in the face of that fact, nothing can be more absurd than the oft-repeated statement that the farmers are asking for class legislation. There are many lines of manufactured goods on our proposed free list but we deny that it has ever been established that they need tariff protection in order to carry on their business. On the contrary government returns abundantly establish the fact that most of them can thrive without such protection. The most extensively protected of all manufactured foodstuffs is wheat flour. During the ten years ending the 31st March, 1919, we exported from Canada flour to the value of \$388,980,093. When the United States offered us free trade in wheat and flour providing we would give them the same, we were told that our flour millers would be ruined by such an arrangement. The right hon. minister of trade and commerce on the 23rd April 1914, insisted that placing flour on the free list would place the Canadian milling industry in great peril, and he spoke of the danger that such a step would obliterate the milling industry, though at that time millers were exporting enormous quantities of flour in open competition with the whole world, which seemed to us to show plainly that they were able to carry on without any protection. Finally, however, the government did yield to the demand of the western members and agreed to free wheat and wheat products. Were the millers ruined? The returns show that during the last two of the ten years mentioned our flour exports were nearly \$200,000,000. We exported a greater value of flour during those two years after flour was placed on the free list than we had exported during the preceding eight years combined. That was one of the terrible effects of free trade.

Exports of Foodstuffs

"We are also large exporters of the following foodstuffs: butter, condensed milk, bacon, meals of different kinds, biscuits, bread and prepared cereals. When we can sell these largely to outsiders in open competition with the world, why cannot we afford to give our own home laborers the advantage of the same open competition in buying the food to supply their families. I know some farmers ask for protection in the things they produce. They are anxious to be placed in a position where they can charge the laborers more for their food than it can be procured at from outside producers were the tariff removed. But the supporters of the

platform of the Canadian Council of Agriculture are not farmers of that kind. We are prepared to farm the land but we don't ask for the privilege of farming the city laborer also.

Free Lumber

"We ask for free lumber. Surely no one can seriously claim that our manufacturers of lumber with their tremendous advantages are not able to compete with the world in supplying the consumers at their door. We exported farm machinery, carriages, wagons and parts thereof, fertilizers and cement to the extent of \$5,361,726 in 1918 and \$8,959,239 in 1919. If the manufacturers of these articles can successfully compete in open competition with the world where freight charges and national sentiment are against them who is going to believe that they are unable to compete at their own doors where freight rates and national sentiment are in their favor?

Manufacturing Establishments

"What right have Canadian manufacturers to legislation protecting them against competition at home when their own actions prove they can trade abroad without protection? Why should we favor the foreign consumer at the expense of the home consumer? That is what we are doing. The claim is sometimes made that the American manufacturers have wider markets and larger establishments than our Canadian manufacturers. There are probably a few American establishments that are larger than any of our Canadian establishments but we must also remember that the vast majority of American establishments are small. These small manufacturers in the United States have to compete with the large establishments. Why cannot our establishments do likewise?

"Canadian census returns for 1911 show the number of manufacturing establishments in Canada in 1910, and the American census of 1910 shows the number of American establishments in the previous year. According to these returns we had in Canada 19,218 manufacturing establishments, or one to every 375 of our population, while the United States had 268,491 establishments or one to every 347 persons. So the average Canadian manufacturer had more home customers than the American.

"Now take the most extensive manufactured goods that we ask for on the free list. I find that the Canadian manufacturers of agricultural machinery and parts thereof, had not so many home customers per establishment as the American, but they had a larger average output. In carriages, wagons and parts thereof, the Canadian had a wider home market and greater average output. In fertilizers the Canadian had a wider market, but turned out less per establishment. In cement the American had a wider home market and turned out more per establishment. In timber and lumber products the Canadian had a narrower home market but a larger average output. In flour and grist mill products the American had a wider home market and a greater average output but the difference was slight. These returns show pretty conclusively that the Canadian manufacturer does not suffer from the severe handicap he would have us believe. In the matter of small establishments and limited home markets.

U.S. Free List

"is also worth while remembering that of the items we ask for on the free list the following are exempt from duty in the United States: agricultural implements, coal, fertilizers, cement, wheat and wheat flour, cattle, sheep, swine, etc., meat, corn, corn meal, rye and rye flour, fish, potatoes, milk, cream, eggs, lard, bread and biscuits, also most classes of oils. Our manufacturing friends tell us that they do not consider the tariff in fixing the prices and that free trade would not lessen prices. I notice, however, that barbed wire, which is on the free list and which is extensively manufactured in Canada



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Build Better Buildings—Build Now

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BUILD NOW



and also exported from Canada, is sold much more cheaply than woven fence wire which is not on the free list. A short time ago I enquired from a local dealer the price of various classes of wire fencing and got him to estimate the price per pound at which he sold the different kinds, and found that woven wire fencing cost about two cents per pound more than barb wire fencing. Woven wire fencing is dutiable; barbed wire is free. I asked him the reason and he could not tell me, but informed me that even the plain unweaved wire twisted like barb wire but without barbs cost two cents per pound more than the barb wire. What is the reason for that? Is there any other reason than that the manufacturers had considered the tariff when fixing the prices of fencing wire or other articles of the kind.

The Protectionist Wail

"The claim that the manufacturers must close their doors if they get no protection is an old and oft-repeated cry, and here I must beg to repeat a portion of what has already been quoted by my hon. friend from Cape Breton North (Mr. McKenzie) as I am using it for a different purpose. When the so-called Fielding tariff was introduced Sir Charles Tupper (column 1,291, Hansard, 1897) in speaking of that tariff is reported to have said:

"The result is that this tariff goes into operation and the hon. gentleman knows that the industries in this country are already paralyzed in consequence, while the hon. members gloat—vindictively gloat—over the destruction of Canadian industries. I was reading the wail—the sorrowful wail—of these industries in the Montreal Gazette, where one manufacturer after another declared that their mills must close, and that they saw staring them in the face a return to the deplorable state of things that existed when the hon. gentleman who last addressed the House was in charge of the fiscal policy of this country. I say that a deeper wrong was never inflicted upon Canada."

"The same sorrowful wail is repeated by our manufacturers whenever a reduction in tariff is suggested, but history has shown that there is no ground whatever for their fears. Many years ago in response to a popular demand, cream separators were placed on the free list; still during the year ending 31st March, 1919, we exported cream separators to the value of \$185,910. Binder twine was placed on the free list, but we exported to the value of \$2,574,734; of barbed wire, also on the free list, we exported during the same year to the value of \$138,857; and since we have placed flour on the free list our exports have been bounding almost out of sight. The 1897 tariff reduction, slight though it was, instead of injuring the manufacturer of Canada, made the country so prosperous that the sorrowful wail of the manufacturer was drowned out by the rolling waves of progress that overwhelmed him with a prosperity which he was unable to escape. The result of the tariff was under it, from 1900 to 1910, the capital invested in Canadian manufacturers increased by 179 per cent., the goods produced by 142 per cent., and the wages paid by 113 per cent. Not much to wail about is it?—and I venture to predict that if the minister will adopt our financial platform—that is, the platform of this little group—the sad and sorrowful wails of our dismal-hearted manufacturers will be deluged in the same glad way."

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The Pale Gold Lady

Continued from Page 8

shoes, everything. He carried the three unconscious Chinese and placed them under the poplin at the wall—first giving the two guards a touch of the chloroform for good measure.

"Now," he enjoined the girl, thrusting a knife in his belt, "Come on, and for God's sake keep your nerve."

They stepped out toward the stairway. One of the guards O'Day had flattened first was regaining consciousness. He gazed at them weakly recognizing Far Low. The trapdoor was open—O'Day went up the stairs followed by the girl. He pushed up the bunk and they stepped together into the opium den. The attention of the babbling group, now at the mosque, was instant. Some of the smokers raised on elbows to peer. With the girl's hand in his, O'Day strode straight across the room. He smiled at the group at the mosque as he passed them, and they called after him teasing and laughing. But among his own Far Low was merchant prince and haughty.

The two guards at the stairway showed surprise but complied when with a wave of his hand he ordered the trapdoor open. "Police see her," advised one, but he did not deign a reply. He stepped up on the ground floor and drew the girl after him. The trap closed and he stood facing half a dozen yellow men. He turned, saw the saffron-lit street two doors beyond—and strode for it. The girl now hung limply on his arm. Two Chinks ran beside him peering in his face. Suddenly they blocked the first doorway. They called shrilly in Chinese. O'Day knew they had recognized him as not Far Low.

He pushed the two through the doorway and dragged the girl forward. "For God's sake," he breathed again, "keep your nerve." The outer door was screen—but before he could reach it and the street a rush from behind swept the two of them into a corner. There was a score of them now—and they kept coming. O'Day lashed at them in front with his knife. They stepped back slightly excited and clamoring. The girl crouched behind O'Day but alive again.

There was something ruthless as a tiger about this white man when he fought. His fire flashed like an intoxicant along her nerves. If she could only help him—she broke the window behind her. O'Day put a policeman's whistle to his lips and blew it. He blew it again and they surged at him. In the melee his knife went to the floor. He dared not stoop for it but he had his foot on it and kept them at bay with his fists. He thrust the knife back into the corner with his foot and told the girl to pick it up to help her break the window. He slipped her the whistle and she blew it sharply as a policeman came to hand. The Chinese had now begun to gather on the street.

Club in hand, the policeman half forced the screen door. But from inside and outside a hundred Chinese swept him away from it. He fell and a dozen of them piled on him holding him down. The whole reputation of Chinatown was at stake. The policeman was succeeding, however, in blowing his whistle.

Those inside were again clamoring for O'Day. "Through the window if you can," he shouted to the girl. "And give me the knife, damn them, I'll hold them." But before he could get the knife they were on him again. Those he didn't get with his fists he did with his feet. He had now a barricade of unconscious Chinks piled in front of him. "The police!" cried the girl in the midst of her effort to get through the window. Four bluecoats appeared forcing the door and surveying the scene. The mob fell slowly back. O'Day stood there smiling, bleeding. He was breathing hard but his blood was up.

"Come on, he addressed them. "I think I could whip all Chinatown."

A bluecoat who recognised his voice and makeup laughed. "I believe you could," he endorsed. "Those limps in front of you are some sample."

"Permit me to introduce to you," bowed O'Day, "Miss Helen Graham."

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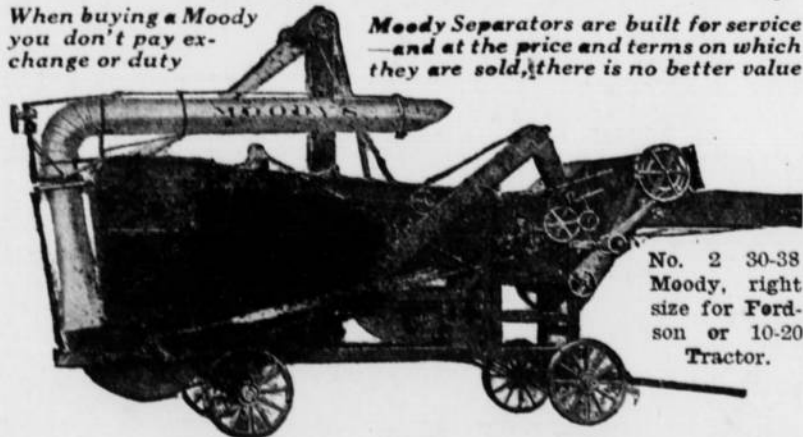
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II.—Each Founded on a Special Industry—Large Territory Can be Covered—
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IN his book, *Co-operation in Agriculture*, Powell lays it down as a fundamental principle, that under present economic conditions a successful industrial organization among farmers must be founded on a special industry. We have many examples of successful co-operative associations of producers, each handling one or at most a few closely related products, to substantiate this view. The California Fruit Growers' Exchange confines its marketing activities to citrus fruits; the California Poultry Producers, to eggs; the Okanagan United Growers to fruit; the Saskatchewan Co-operative Creameries to dairy products. In Michigan and Minnesota, successful organizations of potato growers are in operation. The Washington Wheat Growers will handle wheat only. At the recent conference in Chicago, it was decided that one association could undertake the marketing of all grains, but that it should confine its activities to grain alone.

One of the many reasons why organization according to product is so successful, is that the marketing of each product or class of products has its own distinctive problems. Each product on its way to the consumer follows well established lines, and when the growers of that product organize to market collectively they have a common motive for holding together. That motive is the solution of the marketing problems of the particular product which the association handles.

It is chiefly because men have not realized that an industry is not local in its marketing aspects that the country is strewn with the wrecks of local co-operative efforts. If there is one lesson that has been more conclusively taught by experience than any other it is that marketing problems cannot be solved by isolated local associations, handling a small volume, with a correspondingly heavy overhead and with little possibility of competent management.

Large Associations Possible

The area over which an association can operate when handling one or a few similar products may be quite large. The area should be a distinct unit from the production standpoint. In the Okanagan valley the growers have a fairly compact and distinct fruit-growing district. Some of the California associations have ramifications extending pretty well all over the state. The three prairie provinces form a distinct grain producing unit. While in San Francisco I put the following question to Mr. Sapiro, the attorney for some of the large associations: "Does the experience of the associations of California indicate that a co-operative association could operate over a territory as large as the three prairie provinces of Canada with such a product as wheat?"

His reply was as follows: "The experience of California proves absolutely that a co-operative association handling a semi-perishable product could operate over the entire United States without difficulty and could easily cover a territory as large as the wheat-producing provinces of Canada. With semi-perishable products such as eggs and relatively non-perishable products such as wheat it is not a question of the size of the producing territory, but simply a question of commercial markets. A very large proportion of the wheat of the United States could be handled through a co-operative association from the marketing standpoint just as easily as a certain speculative firm has been handling over 20 per cent. of the American wheat crop in one year."

"The one point of difficulty would be organization. This difficulty could be easily overcome by an organization of real leaders, who have both the knowledge of and the respect for local conditions and could discriminate between local problems of organization and universal problems of marketing."

Members Are Contributing Producers
Membership in a purely co-operative marketing association is confined to pro-

ducers of the product handled by the association. The idea is that they band themselves together to sell that product collectively instead of individually. Their primary interest is in the sale of their product, and no one who is not a producer of that particular commodity is allowed to become a member or have any voice in the control of the association or its policies. The divine right of the producer is the product of his labor and its disposal on the market is scrupulously guarded.

By the same principle, nothing but the product grown by its members is handled by the association. It does not speculate. It acts as a co-ordinating centre for its members and is organized for the sole purpose of marketing their products and their products only.

The control of the association is confined strictly to its members. Voting power cannot be secured by purchasing stock. If stock is sold to non-members it is of a special class that carries no voting power. The one member one vote system is rigidly adhered to. As an association covers a considerable, sometimes a very large territory, local associations are formed for looking after local problems, building local plants, elevators or warehouses, and for convenience in voting for directors. But, be it noted, the central directorate is supreme, for centralized unit control is one of the first conditions of success. In some associations the members are formed into local groups, who elect a board of trustees, who in turn appoint the directors. In every case the association is as democratic as it is possible to make it. The responsibility goes right back to the individual members. The organization is a working example of industrial democracy.

Products Pooled and Merchandised

All products handled by a co-operative marketing association are pooled according to grade, and, with many commodities such as fruit, variety as well. They are all sold through the one central agency, with the possible exception that local requirements are supplied. The proceeds are pro-rated back to each member, according to the amount supplied to each specific pool. Advances are made from time to time and at the end of the crop year the final payment is made. The members have then received the full market price of their product on the world's market, less the bare costs of handling and looking after the business. No speculator or other profit taker stands between the grower and the wholesale market upon which his product has been sold.

The product handled by an association is "merchandised." That is, it is sold when and where the best possible prices can be obtained. Selling in large quantities calls for the highest skill and the best men available are secured for the purpose. Such men, and also all other experts engaged to look after the business in detail are the paid servants of the association, subject always to the control of the board of directors.

With a large organization facilities may be maintained for compiling market information, just as is done now by large grain-handling corporations. The market is fed with the product to the best advantage by the market experts employed, in contrast with the haphazard, forced-sale methods that have to be adopted by the average farmer when marketing his product individually.

To sum up, a pure co-operative marketing organization of producers is organized to handle a single commodity, or at most a few closely-related commodities. Only those producing the commodity that the association handles can become members. Only the products of members are handled. The members have absolute control over their association. The product is pooled and merchandised and the average net price received is returned to the grower.

The next article will deal with the contract between an association and its members, by which they bind themselves to market all their product through the association.

Farmers' Tariff Views

Continued from Page 7

country whose future depends upon the development of vast areas of unsettled land and unexplored forest and mining regions. The principal factories engaged in the production of farm implements in this country have shown that they are able to maintain an export trade abroad equal in proportion to their home trade. At least, in the case of one concern, manufacturing farm implements, export trade represents considerably more than half of the total business transacted. Over against this condition is the fact that upon a binder, which carries a lower rate of protection than any other farm implement manufactured in this country, the Canadian farmer pays \$21.90 in duty, as compared with \$18 before the war. The farm implement industry in Canada has no claim whatever to protection, either on the basis of being an infant industry or upon the necessity of preserving for itself the home market. On the other hand, freedom to import implements of agricultural production into this country from any other country, thus enabling those who are working on the land to buy their implements at the lowest possible price, would mean increased production from the land, and an economic benefit to the whole Dominion.

The excessive overhead charge which the protective system has placed upon Canadian agriculture also bears upon such other basic industries as lumbering and mining. What has been said in relation to the larger industry of agriculture may also be applied to the industries of mining, lumbering and fishing. The necessity of facilitating the work of primary production in the basic industries of this country cannot be over-emphasized at the present time. We are all fully aware of the large national debt which confronts the Canadian taxpayers, and, to some extent at least, we appreciate the problem of bearing the interest charges upon that debt and reducing the principal from year to year. To maintain an increasing volume of exports would be one wholesome method of dealing with this question of national indebtedness. The agricultural industry of Canada today is responsible for maintaining, year in and year out, the vast bulk of the exports which are shown in this country's record of trade and commerce. It is most essential that this record should not only be maintained but increased if possible. It cannot be increased to any appreciable degree unless the fiscal policy of the Dominion in the future is founded upon the truth that the economic and financial welfare of Canada is to be worked out, not so much in our factory towns and cities as in our settled and unsettled rural districts. And in stressing this point, let the thought be reiterated that we should be providing rather for those vast unpeopled areas which comprise such an overwhelming proportion of the Dominion's territory than for the 8,000,000 or 9,000,000 who live on the fringes of Canada today.

Define Taxation Fields

The sequel to the substantial changes which the organized farmers recommend in the present tariff policy of this country may be seen in the forms of taxation which are proposed as a substitute for a large portion of the customs duties. We recognize that the federal treasury must have its income in the form of national revenue in order that the greatly increased financial obligations of the past six years should be borne successfully. There is probably no question before Canada of greater importance in every respect than that of taxation. In the past large volumes of borrowed capital have tended to lull the senses of the Canadian people with regard to their ultimate obligation in the form of taxes. Unfortunately, little advantage was taken of the war period by the federal administration to awaken our people to a full appreciation of the word "taxation." For that reason the work which lies before the federal Department of Finance from now on is rendered all the more difficult, but all the more necessary on that account. One of the very first things that should be done under the auspices of the federal government is to call into conference the treasurers of every province and of every large municipality in the

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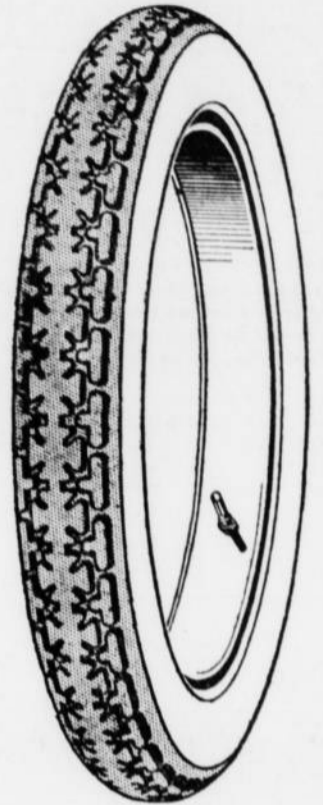
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Dominion. That conference should endeavor to divide fields of taxation so that there would be the least possible over-lapping, and therefore as equitable a division as possible in the field of taxation between the Dominion, the provinces and the municipalities. Political difficulties might seem to threaten the success of such a conference, but the very great and very urgent national need of bringing every part of the Dominion into co-operation in the problem of adopting a fair and just system of taxation is of such paramount importance that paltry considerations of a partisan political character should be held up to the public contempt which they deserve.

Better Administration Essential

This suggestion of a conference on taxation is made because, at the present time, the direct method of taxation upon incomes and lands has been adop-

ted by the Dominion, provinces and municipalities, and as a consequence there is a serious handicap being placed upon the principle of direct taxation, which we recommend in large measure in the Farmers' Platform. The Farmers' Platform recommends as sources of revenue the graduated personal income tax, the graduated inheritance tax on large estates, the graduated income tax on the profits of corporations and a direct tax on all unimproved values of land, including all natural resources. The direct tax on personal incomes, together with the income tax on profits, at least, should be levied by the Dominion government, and it is here that we wish to lay strong emphasis. The administration of the federal income tax in this country has not been efficient since it was introduced as a new feature of federal taxation some five years ago. The rate of income taxes compares favorably with that of other countries of a character similar to Canada, but there is every evidence that these taxes have not been applied or collected in anything like the amount that should be possible. Very little has been done by the federal Department of Finance in the way of instructing and educating the tax-payers of Canada in the adoption of an entirely new principle of taxation. When the income tax was first adopted in the United States, not only was a very elaborate form for the income tax return distributed, but a splendid booklet was also issued for the instruction and education of the people of that country. In Canada such educational work has been left to financial corporations and such associations as might have been interested in cultivating an intelligent opinion upon a new principal of taxation.

During the first four years of the federal income tax, inadequate forms for returns were sent out to the rural districts, with the result that it is not infrequent to hear charges levelled against the Canadian farmer to the effect that he has not paid his full share of the income tax. The farmers of this country, and especially those who are represented through the united farmers' organizations, are strongly in favor of the direct method of collecting taxes, as opposed to the indirect system represented in the customs tariff. The Canadian Council of Agriculture made special suggestions to government representatives to have the income tax forms for farmers elaborated and itemized in such a way that the farmer would have a clearer idea of what returns to make than it was possible to give on the bare, skeletonized document which was issued from the government department. Evidently our suggestions have been of some use, because a greatly improved form is now being sent out to farmers from the Taxation Department at Ottawa. There is still, however, much room for educational work in connection with the application of this method of taxation, which is comparatively new to Canada. Also there is more room still for extending the machinery of collecting the income tax, so that the fullest possible amount of revenue might be realized from this source.

Ample Revenue Available

It is not unfair to say that the income tax, if thoroughly and forcefully applied in this country, ought to yield a revenue of at least \$200,000,000 per annum at the present time. As has already been said, it is not the desire of those who are represented by the Farmers' Platform to bring about any immediate drastic changes in the customs tariff or the fiscal policy of this country which would endanger the business interests of the country as a whole, but it is submitted with all sincerity and earnestness that it is possible to so establish a national policy for this country that it will rest upon the principle of direct taxation as adopted in the methods here suggested, rather than upon the principle of tariff protection. By reducing the tariff immediately and providing for the reduction in revenue which might follow, by a more rigid enforcement of the income taxes the federal government of Canada would have taken the first step towards adopting the recommendations which are put forth by the organized farmers of Canada through the Canadian Council of Agriculture.



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Financing the Crop Movement

Valuable Service Performed by Banks in Providing Cash for Farmers' Grain—By John W. Ward

Of all the services which the Canadian chartered banks render to the business community there is probably none which is of more importance, particularly to the agricultural industry, than the financing of the crop movement.

Every farmer knows that when he sells a wagon load of wheat at his country elevator he receives a ticket which he can immediately exchange for its full cash value at the bank across the street. He can carry his money away in bank notes if he wishes, or leave it on deposit at the bank and pay out the whole or part of it by check whenever he so desires. In order that cash may be immediately available for the purchase of grain a very extensive and complete organization of credit is necessary. The wheat which the farmer sells today will not reach the ultimate consumer in Europe for several months and not one of the various agencies through whose hands it passes between producer and consumer has sufficient money of its own to pay for it. Nevertheless, when grain is sold and delivered it is always paid for in cash, at least until it reaches Europe and passes out of Canadian hands. In order that this may be so a large amount of credit is required and this is supplied by the chartered banks.

Credits for Grain Companies

On the first stage of its journey to the markets of the world, that is from the farm to Fort William or Port Arthur, the crop of western Canada is financed by the banks, chiefly through the grain companies. Before the crop-moving season opens in the fall each of the grain companies arranges with its bank for the credit which it will require. The whole amount is not borrowed at once, but the bank undertakes to extend credit up to the agreed amount, paying it out as required and charging interest from day to day on the amount advanced and taking security upon the grain purchased by the company. The bank of course does not lend the full value of the grain, a margin, varying with the standing of the company, being allowed for a possible decline in value, although this risk is to a great extent provided for by the company making sales for future delivery corresponding approximately to its cash purchases. The difference between what the bank will lend and the price paid for the grain, is furnished by the company from its own funds, which are its working capital.

An Example

For example, a grain company purchases at a certain point, say 5,000 bushels of wheat at \$2.00 a bushel. Of the \$10,000 required to pay for this wheat the bank advances, say \$9,000, and the company from its own capital provides the remaining \$1,000. The loan is carried as long as the wheat remains in the company's hands, and is repaid immediately on its being sold. While this example illustrates the method of financing the crop movement, in actual practice the identity of an individual parcel of wheat on which an advance is made by the bank is not preserved. The grain companies are buying and selling every day. If they continued to buy without selling they would soon reach the limit of their credit and use up the whole of their own capital, and would be unable to make further purchases. Thus, the more they sell the more they can buy and their total resources, composed of their own working capital and their line of credit, become a revolving fund which can be used over and over again during the one season. Through the credit extended by the banks a grain company is thus enabled to handle many times the volume of grain which it would be possible to purchase if its own capital alone was employed. A

uniform rate of interest is charged on these loans by the banks, the rate for this season having been fixed at seven per cent.

Loans to Farmers

When the farmer does not immediately sell his grain but places it in storage at the country elevator, the bank will readily make him a loan, taking as security the storage ticket which represents his grain. Advances of this kind may be from 50 to 75 per cent. of the value of the grain, the usual advance being about 60 per cent. Or, if the farmer ships his grain to the terminal elevators at Fort William and Port Arthur, an advance may be secured by depositing the bill of lading. Again, if the farmer desires to hold his grain in store at the terminals, the bank will still carry the loan, terminal warehouse receipts, representing grain which can be sold at any moment, being the highest possible security. In every case, of course, the loan is repaid with interest immediately the grain is sold.

The companies buying grain in the West make practically all their sales either to millers or to exporters who take delivery of the grain at the terminal elevators at the head of the lakes. From that point the same system of financing is repeated, until the grain or flour passes into the hands of European buyers and is financed by European interests.

Providing the Cash

To make the actual cash available at the initial markets in the country, the Canadian banks make very complete arrangements. When a bank undertakes to give a line of credit for the purchase of grain to a company it must have funds available to meet the requirements of the company at every point where it has an elevator or a buyer. If this particular bank has no branch at a point where the company does business it arranges with another bank to make the necessary payments. At points where there is an elevator or a buyer, but no bank, a supply of currency has to be sent out, and a local storekeeper or some other responsible person is appointed to act as paymaster.

Huge Sum Required

In normal years before the war when wheat was worth less than \$1.00 a bushel, the amount of credit required from the banks to move the western crop to the head of the lakes was in the neighborhood of \$50,000,000. With the higher value of grain this season the amount of credit involved will be nearer \$125,000,000.

The crop-moving season makes large demands upon the supply of bank and Dominion notes which are the chief circulating medium. For the purpose of paying wages and store bills and for other expenditures, many farmers take a portion at least of the proceeds of their grain in cash, and during the crop-moving season there are millions of dollars in cash being carried in pockets which are comparatively empty at other seasons of the year. To provide for this, the Bank Act permits the chartered banks to issue an excess note circulation to the extent of 15 per cent. of their paid-up capital and reserve, paying for this privilege, interest at a rate not exceeding five per cent. to the Dominion treasury.

The Canadian banking system is well adapted to perform the duty of financing the crop movement, the branch system facilitating the flow of money and credit to the points where it is temporarily needed. For the banks, the crop-moving season, especially in years of a bountiful harvest, is a time of prosperity. They do a large volume of business and the service which they render to the business community brings its reward in substantial profits.

THE Business and Finance Department of The Guide is prepared to furnish general information to its readers on the subject of investments, insurance, banking, mortgages and credit problems generally. The object of this department is to furnish information which will assist farmers to make their business more profitable and to enable farmers throughout the country to profit by each others' experience. All enquiries and communications should be addressed to Business and Finance Department, The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man.

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Another Step in Liquor Legislation

IN March, 1916, the people of Manitoba decided in favor of The Manitoba Temperance Act. This piece of legislation drove out the bar and the treating system as practiced at the bar.

The Manitoba Temperance Act does not deal with the question of the right of citizens to import liquor into the province for personal use as a beverage. This is a matter that must be dealt with by the Dominion parliament, and over which the provincial legislature has not sufficient power.

In November, 1919, the Dominion parliament passed legislation which is intended to deal with the importation of intoxicating liquor for beverage uses; by provision of this law requires that it shall be submitted to the people of a province before it is brought into force in such province. The vote to be taken in Manitoba on October 25 is on this question.

If more than one-half of the total number of votes cast by the people of Manitoba are in favor of bringing this federal legislation into effect in the province, the law will be declared by the Dominion government to be in force in this province.

The act states that the effect of its provisions when brought into force will be:

(a) No person shall import, send, take or transport into such province any intoxicating liquor.

(b) No person shall, either directly or indirectly, manufacture or sell, or contract or agree to manufacture or sell, any intoxicating liquor to be unlawfully imported, sent, taken or transported into such province.

It is important, however, to clearly understand that the prohibitions are modified so as to provide liquor for purposes permitted under the Manitoba laws. The language of the proviso in the law is as follows:

"Provided, however, that the provisions of this section shall not apply or extend to the importation, manufacture, sending, taking, delivery, carriage or transportation into or within, or the sale or agreeing to sell for delivery in any province in which the prohibition is in force, of any intoxicating liquor for sacramental or medicinal purposes or for manufacturing or commercial purposes, other than for the manufacture or use thereof as a beverage, or to any intoxicating liquor which, under the laws of the province or territory in which the prohibition is in force, may be lawfully sold therein."

The important principle of provincial control is set forth clearly in the words which state that: "The provisions of this section shall not apply or extend to—any intoxicating liquor which, under the laws of the province or territory in which the prohibition is in force may be lawfully sold therein."

This means that with this Dominion legislation in force in the province of Manitoba all the social aspects of the liquor question will come under the control of the provincial legislature. By its own laws Manitoba will be able to determine (a) where liquor shall be kept for sale within the province; (b) how it shall be distributed; (c) the quality and prices of the liquor; (d) the uses to which it may be put. The intention of the law, on which the vote will be taken on October 25, is to enable any province to protect its own standards of liquor use.

The present "side door" method is exploited by a class of citizens in other provinces who are prepared to profiteer by means of adulteration, false advertising and exorbitant prices. It is exploited inside of the province by boot-leggers, rum-runners on the international boundary and the vice-encouraging elements generally. On this point Premier Drury, of Ontario, recently said: "As long as any citizen may order liquor you have innumerable centres for boot-legging. Under present conditions it is almost impossible to have an enforceable law."

This federal legislation will close the "side door" with its suggestion of

underground and circuitous methods and its smack of lawlessness. In choosing to bring it into effect the people of the province will say that they want the legislature of this province to be in a position to determine (a) what liquor shall be permitted in Manitoba; (b) where it shall be kept for sale; (c) who shall use it and for what purposes; (d) the price at which it shall be sold; (e) how it shall be distributed.

Thinking Ahead

That's what every official of every U.F.M. local ought to be doing these days. The early harvest will, if good weather holds out, mean the fall farm work being finished in good time, and opportunity for an early start with the local U.F.M. activities. Here are three or four things to think and plan and talk and act upon for the immediate future:

1. The Standing of Your Local—Are you going to see—you and the rest of your board—that it is got into first-class working trim this fall? Do you recognize the necessity for having it do its part in the movement, and helping to attain full success? Do you realize that it can be done by a little initiative and a little combination and a little exertion and "driving" force. Will you be the one to put gumption and go into the local group for the coming season.

The Use of Existing Machinery—You can win success by putting up to your board insistently the suggestions of the handbook issued recently. Scores of locals have never yet troubled to get even a single copy to investigate any suggestions it may have. Will you allow your local, too, to be a "dead un"? Why not lay your heads together, two or three of you—and your wives—and make it up, lay it down, plan it out and carry it through that your local must be got going and winning a standing that will make every member proud of it.

3. A Share in the Official U.F.M. Contests—Will you be in on the new thing the U.F.M. is going to do this fall? That is to say, the threefold series of contests open to every local and with the possibility of winning first place in your district, and maybe leading the province? Full announcements will be out shortly, but in the meantime it may be said that there will be, first, an elocution contest, with three stages, local, inter-local and inter-district. You have some young people who can recite passably—perhaps excellently. Second, an oratory contest, with three stages, local, inter-local and inter-district. You have somebody who can do a little—perhaps a good deal—along that line. Third, a debating contest, with three stages, local, inter-local and inter-district. You have some born debaters, women as well as men, and your local is not going to take second place with any unless it has to. Till you get the fuller statement it's up to you to get around among your brightest spirits and prod, and push, and encourage, and stimulate, and jolly them till they are on fire with enthusiasm for the contests.

4. Your Bit for October 25—Your board, if it is worth its salt, will get together to organize for the best vote Manitoba ever put up on a temperance measure. Read the article on last week's Manitoba page, the accompanying article on this page, and go to work.

5. The Still Bigger Vote Coming Later—That is the federal election. If the "drive" for a constituency campaign fund was not completed last spring it will be brought up to 100 per cent. in November next. Your board ought to consult as to assisting it in every possible way. As to these and other things begin today to think ahead.

Beginning to Work

Word comes from Virden, Dauphin, Swan River, Melita and other local points that practical work is already under way locally, toward preparing for the temperance vote on October 25. There should be no delay. Those who



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Driven into the earth for a distance of three feet, they offer a conductor for the electricity, thus tending to prevent the lightning striking trees, buildings or live stock.

This is only one of the many advantages of Burlington Steel Fence Posts. There are many others, such as resistance to rust, decay and fire. They anchor permanently. They last a lifetime.

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are interested should get together either under U.F.M. or other auspices and plan out systematically the winning of the largest possible vote.

The well-being of individuals, families and communities is involved, and it may be that the happiness and prosperity of the whole province for many years to come may be affected by what we do at this time. Let us not shirk the duty. Let us act with one motive—the greatest good to the greatest number of present and future Manitobans.

The Two "Historic" Parties in Canada

Dean Swift once defined "party" as "the madness of the many for the gain of a few."

In the past both parties in Canada have secured their election campaign funds secretly from corporation sources. Certain large contributors always made it a point to contribute to the funds of both parties. A tacit conspiracy of silence between the two parties covered these doings with a veil from the public. Publicity of all election campaign fund sources is an urgently needed reform which is demanded by one of the planks of the Farmers' Platform.

The Party First—Principle Second

There has been in Canada, to the incalculable detriment of true national progress and advancement of the public welfare, vastly too much of the political partisanship which counts party names, party associations and party traditions and catch-cries as counting for more than party policies. How many thousands of Canadian citizens have there been, proud to number themselves in the ranks of one or the other of the "grand old parties," who would have thought it a disgrace to abandon their party allegiance and put on the label of the other party, but were ready to abandon a policy for its opposite, if their party leaders, having made up their minds that party exigency required it, proceeded to make the welkin ring with appeals to party loyalty and high-sounding pleas in justification of the new party tack?

It is essential to the right working of responsible government, if there are to be political parties, that they should declare their principles clearly and stand or fall, by them. If they hold one set of principles out of office, and another set in office, they reduce responsible government to a mockery in a very large measure. A party has no right to continue to exist when loyalty to it is possible only by the sacrifice of convictions, of devotion to the public good, and of that self respecting independence of mind without which no man or woman can be a true citizen in a real democracy.

In a recent article in the Country Gentleman, Freeman Tilden says: "When farmers get together and pool their products does the consumer suffer or is he benefited? It has been asserted that for the average food product the consumer pays at least three times what the producer received, yet as a result of co-operative methods among California walnut raisers, walnuts, for which the producer gets one dollar, cost the consumer today only about \$1.35.

"Co-operation saved both the producer and the consumer of the 1918 Lima-bean crop. The crop was large and at the start there was little co-operation. The market started to fall and dealers, fearing a loss, refused to buy. The producer was left with an over-supply, and the consumer finding few beans in the dealers' hands, was forced to pay high prices. But a selling agency was established, a price guaranteed the producer, and the bogey of a falling market removed so that dealers were no longer afraid to buy. This stabilized condition worked both to raise the price received by the producers and lower that charged to the consumers.

"The consumer can bank on one thing, as certain as death or taxes, it is this: that as long as the present haphazard methods of distribution are employed he must pay several profits on the food he consumes. But co-operation by the farmers not only assures uniform quality of products, but reduces the middlemen to the genuine distributor."

Here They Are — AMES HOLDEN TIRES "Universal" Tread



Your dealer can
readily supply you.

- Dependable Tires.
- Tires built to furnish satisfactory mileage.
- Tires that are backed by the Ames Holden guarantee that assures the purchaser a tire free from imperfections in material and workmanship.
- Made in the following sizes:
Clincher, 30 x 3½ and 31 x 4.
Straight Side, 32 x 4, 33 x 4 and 34 x 4.

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Then if you are not satisfied that it is the best bargain you can get in a Cream Separator, return it to us and your money will be refunded promptly.

Known all over America for its reliability and perfect skimming qualities. Write for liberal selling policy.

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Cooling qualities guaranteed
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We can rebuild your old radiator saving you from \$20 to \$40. Absolutely frostproof. Your money back if our "Maybilt" cores are not exactly what we claim they are.

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United Farmers of Alberta

Conducted Officially for the United Farmers of Alberta by the Secretary
H. Higginbotham, Calgary, Alta.

The Referendum

THE referendum vote will be the first to be conducted under the new Franchise Act. In towns and cities the voters' lists will be prepared by registration, but in rural districts by enumeration.

Under the new law every person may vote (not an Indian and not disqualified by official position, crime, or otherwise) who is:

1. Twenty-one years of age.
2. Is now a British subject, by birth or personal naturalization.
3. Has resided at least one year in Canada and two months in the electoral district where he will vote, preceding the issue of the writ of election.

Any woman who is British born, or who was born on the North American continent, and whose husband is now a British subject by birth or naturalization, is entitled to have her name placed on the voters' list.

Any woman of other than British origin, who was born off the North American continent, and whose husband is now a British subject by birth or naturalization, must appear before a judge and from him receive a certificate before being entitled to have her name placed on the voters' list.

Any man or any unmarried woman who is British born or was born on the North American continent, and who obtained naturalization through his or her parents may have his or her name placed on a voters' list without a judge's certificate.

Any man or any unmarried woman of other than British origin, and born off the North American continent, who obtained naturalization through his or her parents must appear in person before a judge for certificate as stated above.

Indians may vote who do not reside on Indian reservations, or who served in the army, navy, or air forces in the late war, on the same basis as other citizens.

President Addresses Rally

Ten locals of the U.F.A. co-operated in a big rally picnic at Elk Island Park, near Fort Saskatchewan. W. T. Lucas, candidate for Victoria riding, made a short address by way of introduction, asking for support in his candidature. President Wood gave a full explanation of the evolution of the farmers' co-operative movement. He compared it with the Canadian Manufacturers' Association which was a natural growth in order to do away with the close competitive condition which had existed among the manufacturers of Canada. The farmers had, likewise, found that without co-operation their material condition could not possibly be bettered. Mr. Wood's closely-reasoned address was listened to with careful attention, and the applause he received all the way through showed great appreciation.

Grasshoppers

Following is an excerpt from a letter written by E. H. Strickland, Dominion entomologist, at Lethbridge, to Central office:

"From what I have been able to see in the south, grasshoppers are laying more eggs than they did last year. I took egg pods aggregating about 10,000 eggs from two square yards at Welling, on Sunday, and the hoppers were still busy laying more of them. I anticipate, therefore, that we shall have trouble next year, though I believe that the provincial authorities will have the matter well in hand. Generally speaking, the farmers of the infested area put up a splendid fight this year, and reduced the damage to comparative insignificance. I do not know, however, how we should have fared had it not been for the loyal support of your local secretaries in the unorganized areas."

Supervisor of Cow-Testing

A. G. Moore, 10528-124th Street, Edmonton, has recently been appointed supervisor of cow testing for the province of Alberta. He is prepared to give assistance and advice to all those interested in weeding out the boarders

in their dairy herds, by means of weighing and testing the milk. Those who would like to have Mr. Moore visit them or who wish to obtain any advice on this subject should write to him at the above address. He will be pleased to answer enquiries.

Rural Schools

There are in round numbers about 210,000 one-room rural schools in the United States. It is claimed by some who have made a careful study of this question that probably two-thirds of these schools, that is, 140,000, can and should be consolidated on a ten-year nation-wide campaign if a sufficient amount of financial aid were provided therefor.

This would leave 70,000 of these schools beyond the realm of practicable consolidation. It is also claimed by some who have made a careful study of the question that it is possible to eliminate 20,000 of the 70,000 schools by uniting two or more of these weaker schools in various parts of the country into a stronger one-teacher school than now exists in many places.

This would leave us 50,000 one-teacher rural schools. These schools must not be neglected. They must not be boycotted. They must not be starved. But they must be made the best schools that it is possible for money and qualified teachers to make them. Place the best qualified teachers in the whole public school system in these schools if you are going to place the best qualified teachers anywhere; for here is where the Herculean task is. It is not the place for amateur adventurers or juvenile pretenders. Wherever the nation and the state permit a man to go with his family in an honest effort to earn an honest living, it is the duty of the nation and the state to follow that family, and to provide the children thereof with adequate school privileges. This is not done now in at least 100,000 rural schools in the United States.—U.S. Bureau of Education.

The Plugger

He isn't very brilliant and his pace is often slow,

There's nothing very flashy in his style;

He has to dig and labor for the things he wants to know,

And he is busy learning something all the while.

The clever men go by him in a hurry day by day,

And the stars get all the mention and the fame;

But the patient, steady plugger in a thorough sort of way

Keeps on going, and he gets there just the same.

He's a quiet sort of fellow, and he's backward in his speech,

You'd never find him clamoring for applause;

He will listen to another who has anything to teach,

And he never worries working for a cause.

He may take a little longer with the task he has to do,

Than to genius whose talents seem to run;

But you'll find the patient plugger at the finish coming through,

And there's merit in his labor when it's done.

He is slow in getting started, he must know the reason why

Certain things occur within a certain way;

There is nothing in his method to attract the passer by,

And at times you'd think he's wasted many a day.

But when brilliant men have faded and the stars have lost their light,

When the clever men have stumbled in despair;

When the great have come to failure with the goal they sought in sight,

You'll find the patient plugger getting there.

—Edgar A. Guest.



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When you buy your next pair of Trousers get good ones. Be sure that the "All-Weather" label is in the waistband. You will be glad you bought them.

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GENTLEMEN:

• • • I have had one pair of breeches made of your corduroy which I have worn for two years in the trenches, in tanks and the hardest kind of wear and want to have another pair made.

Yours truly,
(Signed) H. E. MITCHEL
Colonel of Tank Corps
Commanding Headquarters Tank Corps
Camp Meade, Md.

*If it's good in the Trenches
it's good in the Field.*

U.F.A. Briefs

Bear Lake local reports that their meetings lately have been well attended and full of life. Their hall has been repaired, and 20 feet added to it, the increase in co-operative business having made more warehouse room necessary. Crop prospects are good. Although seeding was a month later than last year, harvest is earlier.

U.F.A. locals in Partridge Hill, Agri-cola, Yorkville, Good Hope, Pleasant View and Josephburg, are desirous of co-operating for the purpose of securing a community hall and playgrounds.

The railway situation was the chief point of interest at a largely-attended meeting of Waterhole U.F.A. A letter was read from Premier Stewart in reply to a telegram from the secretary, stating that he could hold out no hope of immediate relief for this district. The secretary was instructed to get in touch with other locals north of the Peace River, with a view to taking some concerted action.

Eagle Hill local was reorganized by Jos. Stauffer, with seven paid-up members. The president is H. Stroms-moe, and the secretary W. A. Jones.

Chipman U.F.A. held a largely-attended meeting in the Chipman Town Hall, to discuss the Wheat Board. The consensus of opinion seemed to be that last year's results were thoroughly satisfactory, and in favor of govern-ment control of all grains.

Newdale U.F.A. have sent to Ottawa a copy of a resolution passed at a recent meeting of their local, urging the continuation of the Wheat Board. They are combining with Winnifred local to buy apples co-operatively.

Clivale local has not yet remitted any dues to Central office for 1920, but the secretary, N. B. Markel, writes that he expects to put the local in good standing again in the course of a few weeks.

Burnside U.F.A., east of Didsbury, held a largely-attended meeting, which was addressed by J. Stauffer. His speech was well received, and at the conclusion 12 new members joined the local. The ladies surprised the crowd with an abundant lunch of ice cream and cake.

Rusylvia local U.F.A. report that their regular meetings are well at-tended. They always have some kind of entertainment and refreshments fol-lowing the business meeting.

New Locals

H. E. Spencer has organized St. Vincent local U.F.A., with 12 paid-up members. J. H. Archambeault is the president and A. J. Prefontaine the secretary.

Mayerthorpe U.F.A. has been organ-ized with 30 paid-up members. S. Pe-gram is the president and Wm. M. Chap-pin the secretary.

Director Harris has organized a new local at Buffalo, with 15 paid-up mem-bers. It will be called Buffalo local, and its president and secretary are N. E. Steeves and C. F. Herr.

Service for the Community

Have you got a rural municipal hos-pital?

Have you a district nurse?

Have you a medical man within a reasonable distance?

Has your district applied for a visit from one of the provincial health nurses?

Is your school building all it should be, inside and out?

Have you a school garden?

Do the children get at school: medical inspection? hot lunches? organized play? supervision during noon hour?

Do you organize district school field days?

Do you organize boys' and girls' clubs as junior branches of your organization?

Do you make a social survey of your district, discover what is lacking, and what needs improving, and then by or-ganized effort seek to achieve it?



GRAY TRACTOR

WIDE DRIVE DRUM

The Wide Drum is the Feature at Plowing

The Gray Tractor provides the greatest trac-tionsurface, in proportion to its rating, of any tractor. It crushes weeds and stubble ahead of the plow so that the furrows cover it completely and make use of it for fertilizer.


It distributes the weight over such a wide surface that the soil is not packed and no wheel marks are left in the field.

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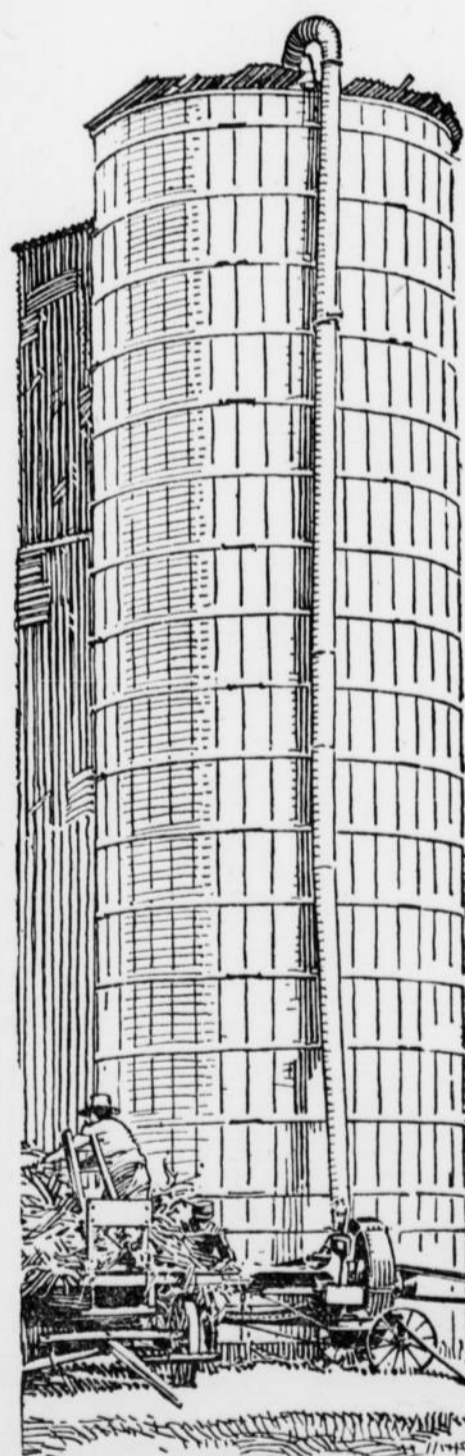
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Built for the Belt



The Rumely OilPull tractor is especially suited for belt work.

The belt pulley is unusually large, is driven di-rectly off the crankshaft with no bevel or inter-mediate gears and is placed on the right hand side, well up, so that the operator has a clear view and can line up, start and stop the pulley from the seat.

The speed regulation of the OilPull is close — as close as the best steam engine ever built. It is governor controlled --- the speed of the engine automatically and instantaneously regulated to meet every change in the load. It automatically holds the belt at the correct speed all day --- no speeding up or slowing down as the load varies.

It has a shifting front axle—plenty of belt clearance with no sacrifice of design or construction.

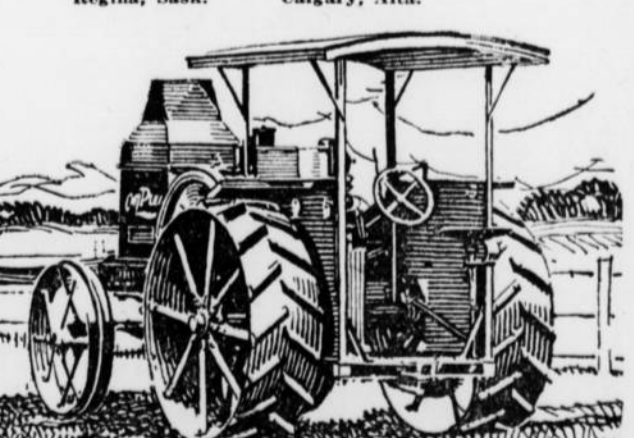
In fact, it is fully as well adapted for belt work as for draw bar work. Guaranteed to burn kerosene at all loads and under all conditions up to its full rated brake horse power. Cooled by oil — the radiator can't freeze nor can it boil. And, remember this, the OilPull has twice established the world's tractor fuel economy record.

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Wanted: Potatoes, Beets, Carrots, Turnips, Cabbage and Vegetables of all kinds.

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Saskatchewan Grain Growers

Will Contest Yale

THOSE old-time politicians who expect to stem the tide of the New National Policy are merely emulating the fool act of King Canute, who was flattered by his courtiers into the fond delusion that he could command the tide to recede. All the foolish old king received for his pains was to get his feet wet, and such is the fate of those who emulate his foolish act by suggesting that the N.N.P. tide can be driven back.

It has caught on. The latest portion of the Dominion to be heard from is British Columbia. W. E. Chapple, Central secretary of the United Farmers of British Columbia, writing from the Central office, Armstrong, B.C., under date of August 25, says:

"I am instructed by the president, R. A. Copeland, to inform you that several of our locals have passed resolutions asking the Central executive to call a convention and nominate a candidate to contest the Yale constituency in the coming by-election, in place of the Hon. Martin Burrell, resigned.

"Labor has nominated their candidate and present prospects are that a Liberal-Conservative and a government candidate will also be in the field.

"If this is the case, it will be a good opportunity for the United Farmers of British Columbia to test their strength.

"I might say also that our locals are taking a referendum on the National Policy, full returns to be in the Central office by November 1."

Preeceville Flourishing

Mrs. A. D. Morken, secretary of the Preeceville G.G.A., writes: "The Preeceville Grain Growers' Association is in a very flourishing condition. The association has purchased and is successfully operating one of the leading merchandise stores, and the Women's Section has made an unprecedented growth in the past few weeks. Starting with 12 members in May, a membership drive was conducted by captains choosing sides, one side wearing purple bows and the other side wearing gold bows. The contest closed with a general G.G.A. picnic on August 14, with 92 members in the Women's Section. The losing purple gave the winning gold bows a treat, and admitted themselves defeated by a margin of 10 names. Interest runs high, and a rest room is soon to be opened. The Farmers' Platform is being worked and the members are alert to the needs of the times."

Travelling Libraries

Another by-product of the Grain Growers' movement is its educational work—directly and indirectly. It cannot be too frequently emphasized that, primarily, the work of the Grain Growers' Association is educational; for without it everything else pertaining to its work necessarily languishes or fails utterly.

Its educational work is not necessarily that of the schools and universities, which is more or less successfully undertaken by the state, but that higher form of education for which the schools and universities merely provide the foundations.

Information has been received at the Central office of the S.G.G.A., from the provincial librarian, that the travelling libraries have been in much greater demand during the last two years, the bulk of which have been requested by the Grain Growers' locals of the province.

During the same period it has been the practice of the Central office to send out a Suggestive Program for the winter months, and amongst the recommendations made was that the locals should utilize the travelling libraries supplied by the provincial government. This appeal has had such an encouraging response that in order to cope with the increased demand, an additional appropriation of \$10,000 has been made by the provincial government for an extension of the work.

In discussing these demands for travelling libraries by the Grain Growers' locals, the assistant provincial librarian paid the high compliment to the G.G.A. locals in the statement that the libraries were more efficiently handled

Conducted Officially for the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association
by the Secretary

J. B. Musselman

Regina, Sask.

and better cared for by the locals receiving them than was generally the case with other organizations.

Eighty Years Young

"While there is life there is hope," has again been verified in the case of Captain J. R. Lowe, of Chaplin, who is a veteran of the U.S.A. Civil War. He is an octogenarian and has recently established a newspaper at Chaplin. On Labor Day he drove 20 miles to attend a Grain Growers' rally, at which he made a 45-minute speech.

During the course of his address, Captain Lowe, in advocating the value of corn growing for Saskatchewan as a solution of the food problem, pointed out that the Isothermal lines, or lines of temperature, ran almost due east and west of St. Paul; then is deflected sharply to Edmonton, Alberta, and that at sea level the temperature was the same. He showed that the Canadian Pacific Railway, from Moose Jaw to Maple Creek, was in a valley; that the waters of south and north flowed towards it; and the elevation at Chaplin, 2,202 feet, was less than at Portal, 200 miles south-east, where corn is being successfully grown.

He claimed that Squaw corn was equal in feeding value to Dent corn, according to the Saskatchewan College of Agriculture; that 25 to 50 bushels to the acre can be grown, and that he had matured six different varieties during the present year, which he had on exhibition.

The occasion was a joint Grain Growers' rally of the Northam and Kewanee locals, which held afternoon and evening sessions. The afternoon meeting was addressed by Captain Lowe and the evening meeting was addressed by R. M. Johnstone, of Regina, secretary-treasurer of the N.N.P. movement for Saskatchewan. During his address Mr. Johnstone explained how and why the farmers came to enter the political field and outlined their platform. He weighed the reasons for their response to the need of 1913 and to the situation at the present time.

The meeting was presided over by Mike Asham, president of the Kewanee local, and during the proceedings Mr. Stephens rendered a vocal selection and responded to an encore by a duet between himself and Mrs. Santy. Other musical numbers were rendered during the meeting, including community singing.

Keddlestone G.G.A. Fair

Under date of August 24, the secretary of the Keddlestone G.G.A. forwards the following report of the Keddlestone second annual exhibition:

"On Friday, August 13, the Grain Growers of Keddlestone held their second annual exhibition. It was a great success from every point of view, the entries being nearly double those of last year, and of excellent quality.

"The judges were Mrs. Eliz. Osborne (director of Women's Section of the G.G.A.), C. Bodman, of Dilke, and great credit is due to them for the able way in which they judged the various exhibits.

"The following were the prize-winners: Pig, littered after March 1, 1920—1, W. G. Palmer; 2, H. G. Tibbets. Chickens, two pullets and one cockerel—Mrs. Rose. Calf, pale-faced, born since February 28, 1920—1, Miss Helena Seidlitz; 2, Master Max Seidlitz. Men only—Vegetables (turnips, beets and carrots), H. G. Tibbets. Women only—Vegetables (peas, beans and cabbage), 1, Mrs. W. G. Palmer; 2, Mrs. H. G. Tibbets. Pot plants—1, Mrs. Drake; 2, Mrs. J. R. Drake. Bread, one loaf—Mrs. W. G. Palmer. Butter, two pounds—1, Mrs. Rose; 2, Mrs. J. Drake. Eggs, one dozen—1, Mrs. W. G. Palmer; 2, Miss Margaret Drake. Potatoes, one dozen—1, Mrs. Rose; 2, Mrs. J. Pennington. Candy, Mrs. W. G. Palmer, Mrs. H. G. Tibbets (tied).

Layer cake (not iced)—1, Mrs. H. G. Tibbets; 2, Mrs. Bunker. Fancy crochet work—1, Mrs. W. Gilbert; 2, Mrs. W. Robertson. Fancy embroidery—Mrs. Harris and Mrs. W. Gilbert. Bunch of wheat heads—1, Mr. Rose; 2, H. G. Tibbets. Pillow slip (children under 14)—Miss Nellie Shiels. Writing (children under 14)—1, Miss Edna Strugeon; 2, Miss Helena Seidlitz. Writing (children under 10)—1, Clarence Sturgeon; 2, Stuart Shiels.

Grain Growers Buy H.B. Store

One of the biggest mercantile transactions in the history of the Yorkton district is reported by the Yorkton Enterprise, which in its last issue makes the interesting announcement that a company composed of the leading Grain Growers in the Yorkton district are incorporating themselves into a joint stock company, which is capitalized at \$250,000, for the purchase of the Hudson's Bay store and business in that city, and continuing the business there.

Negotiating for Months

Work on the project has been going on quietly for several months past, and a thorough canvass of the district has been made, as a result of which the promoters are assured of all the financial support necessary to carry the project to a successful conclusion. An offer was secured from the Hudson's Bay Company some time ago, and at a meeting the farmers interested unanimously decided to accept the proposition and complete all arrangements for taking over the business by October 1, and operating it under the name of the United Supply Company.

The transaction originated in the fact that the lease of the Grain Growers' store had expired and the owners of the building had sold it. The directors then decided on larger plans, and having made a successful record under the able management of E. Pinkerton, made overtures to the Hudson's Bay Company to purchase their interests in Yorkton. A. E. Burbridge, commissioner, and James S. Braidwood, assistant commissioner, were communicated with, and the latter visited Yorkton in person to arrange the final details a few weeks ago.

The Hudson's Bay store is one of the most beautiful and imposing mercantile structures in Saskatchewan, occupying the corner of the two leading streets in Yorkton, and directly facing the C.P.R. depot. It was completed in 1912, and has ten large display windows on the ground floor facing the two streets.

Large Trade Turnover

The Hudson's Bay Company have operated their Yorkton branch for 22 years, and in dropping it the company is left free from any retail interests in the whole of Saskatchewan. The sales of the local store for the past financial year totalled \$268,000. The sales of the Grain Growers' store totalled \$115,000 on the insignificant paid-up capital of \$2,000, which constituted 20 per cent. or the first call on the original authorized capital of \$10,000, when the local company was formed eight years ago.

The Hudson's Bay Company are giving the new company the benefit of purchasing the grounds at the valuation of 22 years ago, and the building at the cost of construction in 1912. The store contents will be taken over at invoice prices. The new company already have pledges from the leading farmers and citizens of the district for \$150,000 of the capital required, and are in a position to take over the larger business as soon as the Local Government Board authorizes the sale of the new company shares.


Control By Yorkton Citizens

The shares of the new body are to have a par value of \$500 each, with one vote for each share of \$500. The limit of shares is \$5,000, or ten shares to each shareholder. The payments comprise 40 per cent. with application, 40 per cent. November 1, 1920, and balance at discretion of the directors. The new company will take possession October 1, this year.

The provisional directors, whose names are filed with the local government board, are all leading farmers of Yorkton and district: Peter Rousay, Thomas Buckle, James Williams, Robert Rousay, Gardie Bryan, R. J. Beatty, W. J. Gleason, J. A. Sherwin and Edwin Pinkerton, secretary-manager.

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WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

Effect of Breeding Ewe Lambs

Report of one year's work by the Department of Animal Husbandry, University of Alberta, on the Effect of Breeding Ewe Lambs as Shown by Body Development and Growth of Fleece—By Prof. A. A. Dowell

IT is the general opinion of sheep growers that ewe lambs should not be bred but allowed to run open until the fall or early winter of their second year, so that they will lamb at approximately two years of age. It is felt that the demands of early motherhood result not only in a greater percentage of weak lambs, but if practiced continually, would gradually reduce the size of the breeding flock. Then, too, some breeders report rather discouraging losses among these young ewes at the time of lambing. It is evident that if early breeding does result in weak lambs, loss of young ewes at time of lambing, or decreased growth of body or fleece, it is a practice of doubtful value. On the other hand, if early breeding can be followed successfully, it means quicker returns and greater profit from a given number of sheep. To get some definite information on this important question, the Department of Animal Husbandry of the University of Alberta bred a few 1919 ewe lambs in the fall of that year, and allowed others to remain open according to the usual practice.

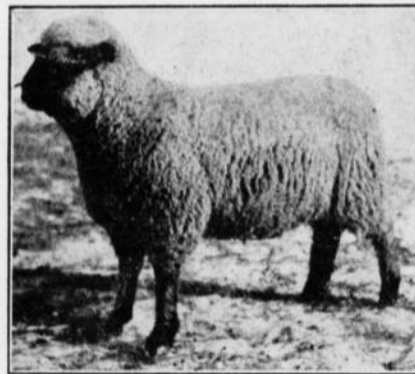
The 1919 ewe lambs used in this experiment were out of common white-faced range ewes, showing a predominance of Merino blood, and sired by pure-bred Oxford, Shropshire and Suffolk rams. They were dropped in May, 1919, allowed to run with their mothers on pasture during the summer, and then fed some grain in the fall after weaning. Of the 25 ewe lambs used in this test, 11 were bred and 13 left open. Those bred were mated to a pure-bred Hampshire ram lamb the latter part of December, so that they would lamb the following May, when just 12 months old. These ewes were weighed on the day bred and re-weighed eight hours after lambing to get the exact gain in body weight during pregnancy. The open ewes were weighed on December 24, which was the average breeding date of those bred, and again weighed on May 22, which was the average lambing date of their mates.

Both the open and bred ewes were wintered in the same yard and fed exactly alike—receiving one-half pond whole oats, one pound prairie hay and one pound oat green feed hay per head per day. From these statements it will be evident that all ewes were fed and housed alike throughout the summer, fall and winter. The only difference was that part of them were bred to lamb when one year old.

To secure information on the effect of early breeding on the growth of wool, each fleece was carefully weighed at the time of shearing—the first week in June, 1920.

The Comparison

The results are interesting. On December 24, 1919, the open ewes averaged 103.53 pounds. They averaged 109.92 pounds on May 22, 1920, showing an average gain of 6.39 pounds. At the time of breeding the other ewes averaged 105.09 pounds, and eight hours after lambing weighed 109 pounds, a gain of 3.91 pounds per head. In other words the open



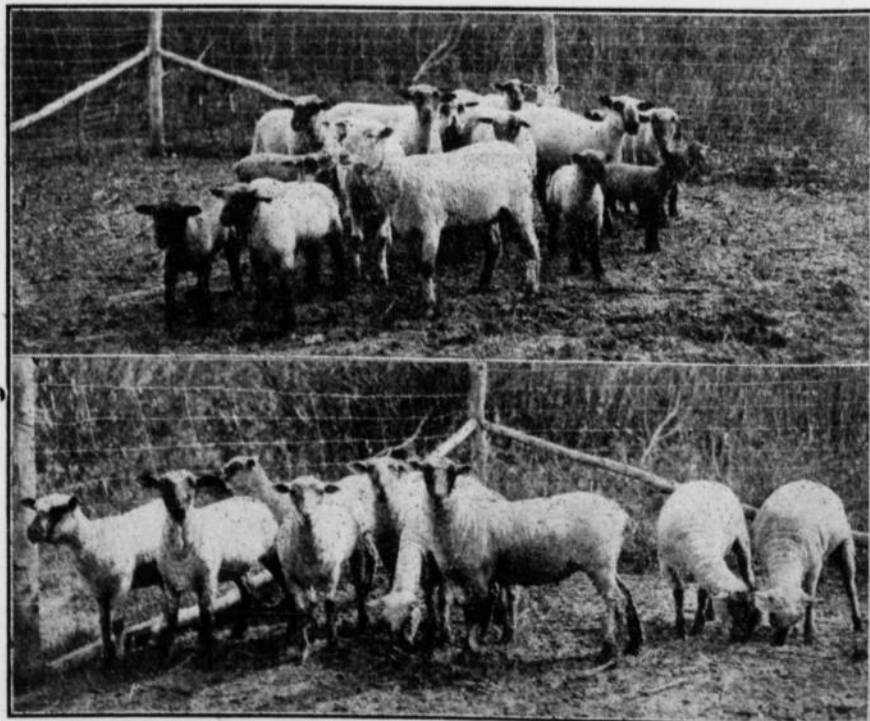
Pure-bred Hampshire ram lamb used on young grade ewe lambs in the fall of 1919 in the Edmonton experiment.

ewes gained 2.48 pounds per head more than those bred.

The average weight of fleece for the open ewes was 8.27 pounds as compared to 8.76 pounds for the bred ewes—showing an advantage of .49 pounds in favor of the latter.

Each of the bred ewes gave birth to good, strong, single lambs, weighing an average of 8.43 pounds at birth, and raised 100 per cent. They proved good mothers, though apparently the milk flow was not as abundant as with more mature ewes.

From our experience we cannot agree with the statement that early breeding results in loss of young ewes at time of lambing. Nor have we found that immature ewes give birth to weak lambs. Our results do indicate that when young ewes are bred to lamb when 12 months old, they will make slightly less gain in weight during pregnancy than if allowed to run open, though this difference of 2.48 pounds is not sufficient to condemn early breeding, providing the difference has been due to



Above: Ewes bred to lamb at the age of 12 months. Below: Ewes left open for the first year in accordance with the usual practice. There was no practical difference in body growth or weight of fleeces in the ewes in the two different lots.

a lack of fat development rather than growth of frame. This cannot be definitely stated until both the bred and open ewes have reached their mature form. In this test, even though the bred ewes sheared the heaviest fleeces, we would not want to say that this was due to the fact that they were pregnant, but rather credit the difference to individuality.

In presenting the results of this experiment it is too early to give any definite conclusions. That can be done only after the ewes in question have fully matured. They will all be bred this fall, weighed at that time and reweighed after lambing next spring, so that the effect of early lambing can be definitely determined. Up to the present time early breeding has not proved unsatisfactory, though it should be kept in mind that the young ewe lambs used in this test were well grown at the time of breeding, and fed a little whole oats with their roughage during pregnancy.

Action in Horses

Leaning over the rail at Brandon Fair, during the progress of the horse judging, I heard the following remark: "Judges pay altogether too much attention to action. It has brought us this generation of light-bodied draft horses. The useful gait of the drafter is the walk and not the trot, so why parade on stallions about as though they were in an equestrian act at the circus?"

At the time of this pronouncement there was a class in the ring which illustrated the position judges are often placed in with regard to deciding between the relative importance of action and conformation. On the one hand there was a chunky, powerful colt, so low and short-coupled that good action was out of the question. Opposed to him there was a rangier horse, just the kind which step out but not such a thick-hearted and solid horse as the foregoing. The good mover got the decision and the ringside was divided in its praise.

To estimate properly the importance which should be placed on action in valuing a horse, it is necessary to regard the animal frame as a machine. It would be difficult to discover a defect in a traction engine without looking at its insides or setting it in motion. We cannot examine the working surfaces of a horse's joints, but put him in motion and defects appear which were previously hidden. Just as variation in the features which go to make up a human face, presents us with a countless variety of faces, no two ex-

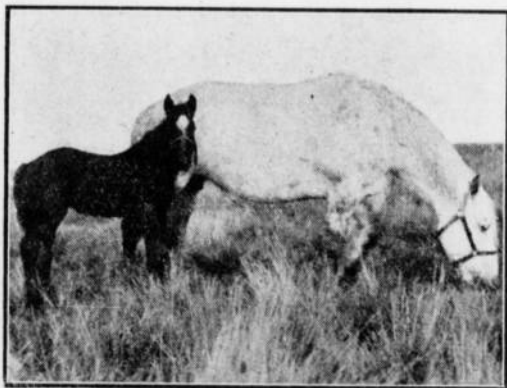
actly alike, so too there is a variation in all the horses' organs of locomotion, producing an endless variety of action. As a horse is, so must he do. What he is we can only tell by what he does.

The ideal action is that which allows the fullest tractive effort at the greatest speed, with the least wear, for a given bodily weight of horse. Experience has taught us that that is the straight, free, balanced stride. There is not simply a good action and a bad action, but an imperceptible gradation from the best to the poorest. Some defects in structure produce a result too fine to be detected by the eye when the animal goes at a moderate gait. By increasing the speed, the fault becomes more evident. Hence the reason for travelling a draft stallion at a rate in the show ring greater than the normal which is required of his kind in their daily tasks.

Self-Sucking Cows

Travelling about the country one observes a variety of devices in use to prevent cows from sucking themselves. One of the most humane seems to be to put an old work bridle on the cow, the bit of which has been divided lengthwise. For the first few days the bits will bother her considerably, but

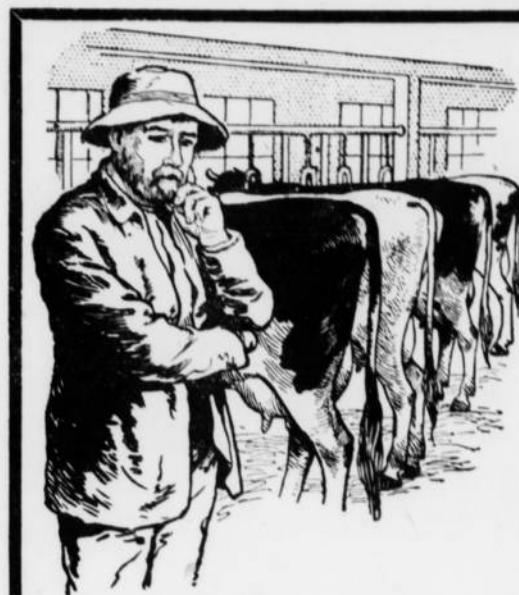
after that she becomes habituated to them. A variation of this is to have a straight bar bridle bit with a hole bored through its entire length. This bit should have a slot through the centre one inch long, and extending into the hollow core of the bit. When the cow commences to suck she gets air instead of



Mare and Foal from the Petersmeyer Stud, Regina, Sask.
To be included in the October sale.

milk. The bit is held in place as in the above instance by an old work bridle. The drawback to this device is that it has to be cleaned daily by passing a piece of wire through the hole. It is said that in certain parts of the States there is a manufactured bit of this design sold for this specific purpose, but a good blacksmith can make an acceptable substitute.

Other farmers put a girt around the cow, fastening one end of a short stick to the girt, passing the stick between the fore-legs and attaching the other end to a ring in the halter. A sack over the udder is advocated by some, but it is difficult to keep in place against the attacks of a determined old cow. The only other method which seems to be satisfactory is to place a hoop around the cow's heart girth, and then put an old horse collar round her neck. Attach these two together with short straight pieces of hardwood, placing them at either side, midway be-



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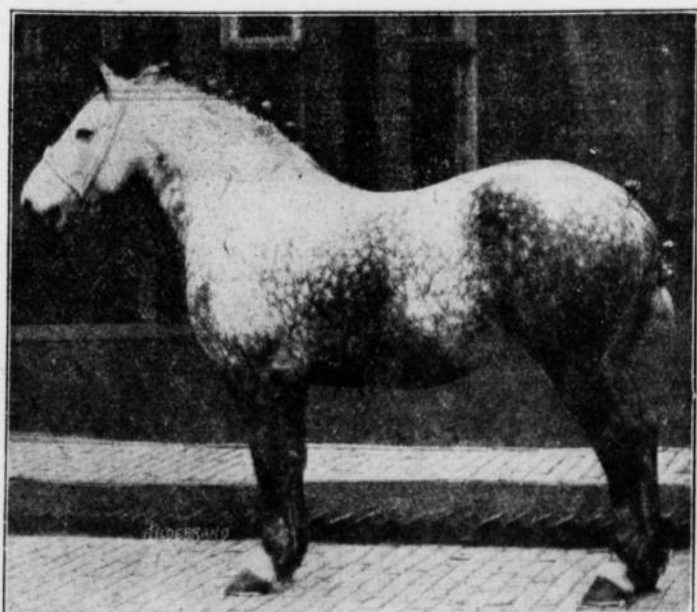
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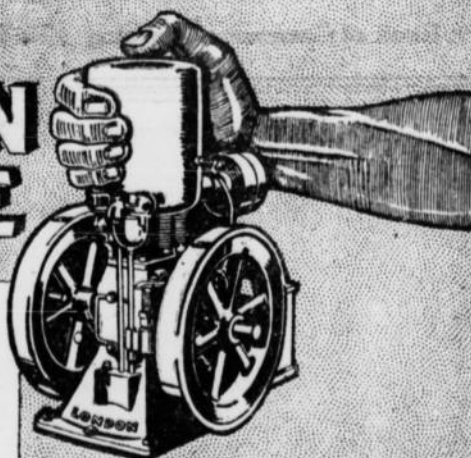
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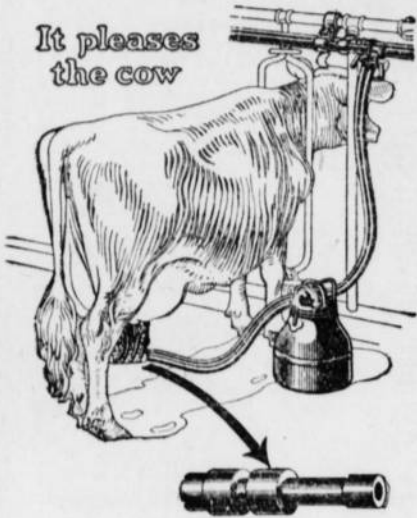
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tween top and bottom of the hoops. Lastly, and perhaps most satisfactory there is the axe and the butcher knife method.

High Prices in the Old Country

Prices are ruling strong in the Old Country at the present time for all classes of livestock. At the last two sales of lambs at Castle Douglas, splendid prices were obtained, the top lambs at the first sale bringing \$31 per head, and at the second sale \$26, an increase of between six and seven dollars over last year. At a Cheviot sale in the north of Scotland, the prices were also around six dollars per head more than last year, and half-bred lambs selling at Lanark fetched nearly seven dollars over last year's price. At the Dalmeny Pig Sale, the property of the Earl of Roseberry, the extraordinary average of \$375 for 98 breeding pigs was realized. The record price of \$3,700 was paid for the white sow, Dalmeny Mana 2nd and her litter of ten pigs, the lot going to Glen and Wolfe, Falside, Bathgate. Geldings seem to be selling well in Scotland. The Scottish Farmer reports that Barns, of Claverhouse, has recently been selling great geldings to go to England, two by Scotland Yet going to Gloucester, at over \$2,800, and a notable four-year-old by Bonnie Buchlyvie, fetching over \$1,500.

Saskatchewan to Buy Clydesdales

The Provincial Government of the Province of Saskatchewan, co-operating with the Saskatchewan Horse Breeders' Association, have, we learn on good



Burgie's Last

By Baron of Burgie. The above horse was grand champion at Calgary Fair, 1920. Imported and owned by A. L. Dollar, High River, Alta.

authority, decided to spend around \$25,000 in the purchase of a Clydesdale stallion of high-class show and breeding merit, to be used with the object of raising the standard of the Clydesdale breed in the province. Dean Rutherford, of the College of Agriculture, Saskatoon, is already on his way to Scotland to look over some of the outstanding stallions which it may be possible to purchase there, and he will be joined early in October by J. G. Robertson, of Regina, and W. H. Gibson, of Indian Head, the latter of whom was appointed last week as a special representative of the Saskatchewan Horse Breeders' Association, for this purpose. We believe that it is the intention of the gentlemen above referred to, in the event of their being unable to purchase a high-class stallion, they will endeavor to hire one for a term of years, or, as another alternative, purchase probably one or two young colts. We look forward confidently to seeing a stallion in Saskatchewan possessing all the requirements necessary for the breeding of real draft horses.

Sods for Hogs

It is now pretty generally recognized that in order to have pigs make best use of their rations it is necessary to supply them with a certain amount of mineral matter. When the ground is free from snow they are able to get most of their mineral requirements from eating dirt, as prairie soil contains all the lime and phosphorus which is needed to balance their ration. The careful pig raiser will see to it that in the next two months a scraperful or two of sods will be stored away into some shed corner from where it may be conveniently procured when snow flies.

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A. N. Warn, Richmond, Sask., and his "Grassoline" Tractor

Mr. Warn guarantees that this tractor will pull 12 full horse power on the drawbar, and to move at the rate of at least three miles per hour. It pulled a tractor gang with four 14-inch bottoms at a depth of five to six inches. This year he summerfallowed 150 acres, feeding nothing but grass.

Crop and Field Management

Some Facts About Wheat

AUSTRALIA only produces about as much wheat as Italy; Argentina as much as Spain, and all South America less than France produced under war conditions.

In the days of William the Conqueror, it was decided that 7,680 grains of wheat should be the legal pound. In Elizabeth's time it was provided that 32 kernels, taken from the middle of the ear, and well dried, should be the weight of the English penny.

A bushel of wheat will make from 40 to 42 pounds of flour and provide material for from 55 to 65 loaves, or say a pound to the loaf on the average.

A bushel of wheat contains food value enough to sustain a man at moderate work for 20 days. With an average consumption of six bushels per capita, about one-third of our sustenance comes from wheat. At present prices the raw material for this proportion would be not more than 12 cents a day. And yet some think that the price of wheat is the main cause of the high cost of living.

Animals are only able to turn a small percentage of the food they eat into meat, with the result that meat is ten or 12 times more costly as a human food than bread.

Winter Rye and Grasshoppers

That it is inadvisable to sow winter rye on stubble in grasshopper-infested areas is a point emphasized by a North Dakota entomologist. "Farmers in regions where the grasshoppers have given trouble should reduce their acreage of rye to a minimum," he says. "A field of winter rye, planted in stubble gives a good, firm bed and furnishes ideal conditions for the development of the grasshopper eggs in the soil. One farmer told me that he plowed all of his land but 40 acres one fall, and on that 40 acres enough grasshoppers were produced to destroy the grain crop in the whole township. Last year we recommended a reduction in the acreage of rye planted in stubble as a means of fighting the hoppers, and as a result the acreage was cut from 2,000,000 acres sown in 1918, to 900,000 acres sown in 1919."

Summerfallowing for Sow Thistle

Q.—What is the best way to go about ridding land of sow thistles? I have one field that I am going to summerfallow next year and I want to clear as many of them out as possible.—C. R. W., Man.

A.—The fall work on land to be summerfallowed for sow thistles depends on whether an old stand of the thistles are present or the land is newly infested. If old plants are established it is best to plow deep late in the fall, turning the roots up to the surface. With the roots disturbed and the soil broken away from them to a certain extent the frost will kill or weaken them. Early and continued cultivation the following year to keep them from forming green leaves will destroy large numbers. If conditions are right and the cultivation done frequently enough they will be pretty well cleaned out, perhaps before the end of the season.

When a field is newly infested with sow thistle seed the land is better disced or skim plowed early in the fall to get the seeds to germinate if possible. The young plants will be killed by the frost. This, however, will not kill the old plants. To get them plow the following summer, pack and cultivate at intervals to keep down green growth.

Successive cultivations with the duck-foot cultivator, each time going deeper than the last, has also been successful in treating land for sow thistle.

A Weed Problem

A Guide reader at Delisle, Sask., asks for information on the eradication of tansy mustard, ball mustard and wild pepper grass. In reply, Prof. Kirk, of the college at Saskatoon, says:

"Of the weeds you mention, grey tansy mustard is a biennial, and ball mustard and wild pepper grass are winter annuals. This means that seed which germinates this fall will produce a tap root with a rosette of leaves and continue their growth early next spring.

"If you desire to crop the land next spring, your aim should be to destroy the plants that start this fall (because they are not killed by frost) and kill off as many as possible of these that germinate early in the spring.

"Thorough cultivation should be given the land this fall, but the discs will not cut off the tap root of tansy mustard unless it is sharp and the soil firm. Fall plowing would be better if possible.

"In the spring one crop of seedlings can be destroyed by cultivation, preferably with the duckfoot cultivator, and then the land sown to grain. Cultivating late and seeding to barley would tend to smother out the weeds more than a wheat crop sown earlier.

"Harrowing the crop after it is up until it is six inches high is a good practice if the land has been plowed. This should be done lengthwise of the drills and when the soil is not too wet."

Wire Worms Eating Potatoes

Q.—This year I have had my potatoes planted on land that was broken last year. Many of the tubers have been eaten into by wire worms. How can I get rid of them?—A. H. H., Cabri, Sask.

A.—Wire worms are common in newly-broken land in the loose top districts. As the worms live for three years they will appear in the first two crops after breaking. There is no way of getting rid of them. Grass lands affected should be plowed in the early summer and not in the fall or spring. The eggs are also laid on stubble fields and fall cultivation is recommended, as the click-beetle, the adult form of the worm, will not, it is said, lay its eggs on bare soil. Wire worms feed on a wide variety of plants, including corn and potatoes. The use of quick-growing crops, such as flax, rye and oats is advisable where they are present in any numbers.

Rust Resistance

Rust resistance data gathered in North Dakota, by Dr. Walston, of the agricultural college, shows that hard spring wheat has the least resistance and a red Durum D5, the most, with the amber Durums occupying a middle position. The relative resistance of Marquis, Kubanka and D5 at four stations, is shown by the following table:

Station	Marquis	Kubanka	D5
Fargo	80	35	trace
Edgeley	70	60	8
Dickinson	15	8.5	trace
Langdon	20	4	none

Ruby wheat showed no superiority over Marquis in rust resistance. With regard to D5, though it is almost immune to rust, it is a poor milling wheat, and its production is being discouraged.

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Not Aspirin at All without the "Bayer Cross"



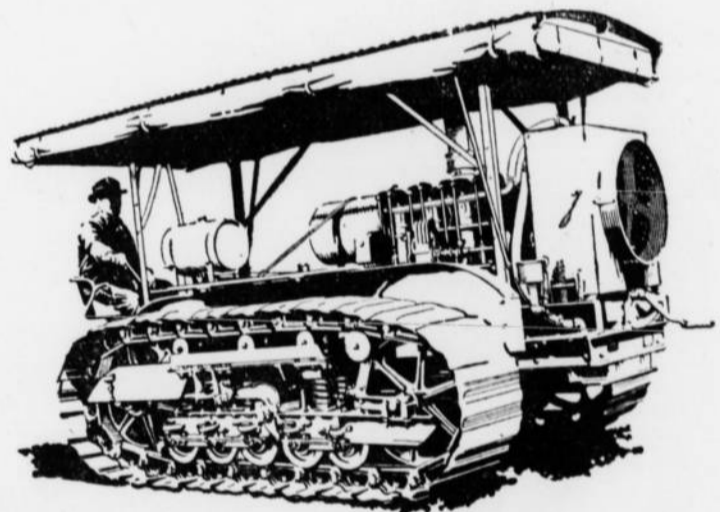
For Colds, Pain, Neuralgia, Toothache, Headache, Earache, and for Rheumatism, Lumbago, Sciatica, Neuritis, take Aspirin marked with the name "Bayer" or you are not taking Aspirin at all.

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There is only one Aspirin—"Bayer"—You must say "Bayer"

Aspirin is the trade mark (registered in Canada) of Bayer Manufacture of Mono-aceticacidester of Salicylicacid. While it is well known that Aspirin means Bayer manufacture, to assist the public against imitations, the Tablets of Bayer Company will be stamped with their general trade mark, the "Bayer Cross."

package which contains complete directions. Then you are getting real Aspirin—the genuine Aspirin prescribed by physicians for over nineteen years. Now made in Canada. Handy tin boxes containing 12 tablets cost but a few cents. Druggists also sell larger "Bayer" packages.



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"Caterpillar" 45 Tractor is the acknowledged leader among tractors of its size. Why? Not alone because of the enviable reputation it bears. Not alone because the "Caterpillar" Tractor was the exclusive choice of France, England and America for their hardest war service. But because the 45's reputation is reputation sustained by performance. Thousands of farmers are daily decreasing their costs, increasing profits, lessening labor, accomplishing more and better results by the use of this tractor.

"Caterpillar" 45 Tractor is compact, powerful, turns short, handles easy, doesn't pack the ground, goes anywhere, in any season, regardless of ground or weather conditions.

Send for complete catalog of this tractor, or of "Caterpillar" 75 Tractor, differing from the "45" in design and power but like it in quality, dependability and results.

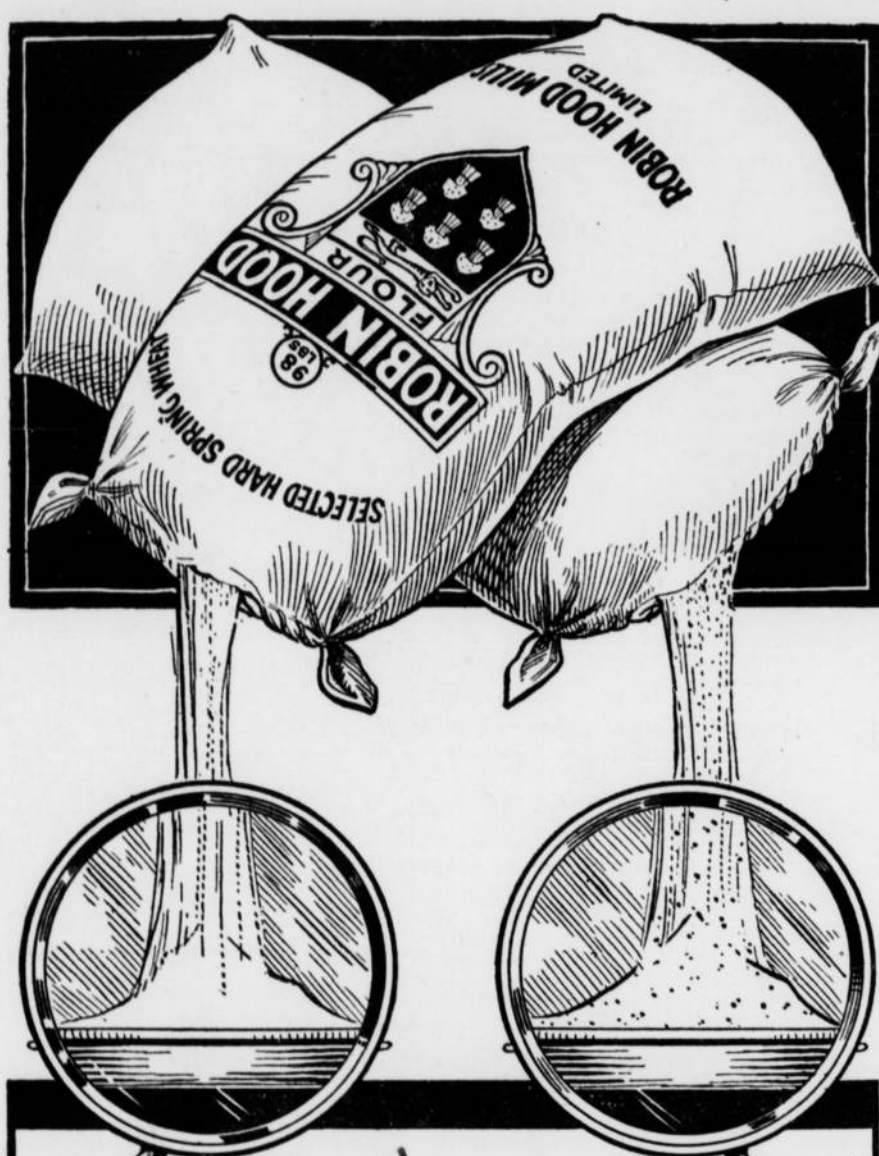
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Why?

Impurities eliminated produces whiter flour. Finer granulation, due to ROBIN HOOD method of milling, produces loaves of larger volume and more loaves per sack, which appeals to economical housewives.

Result: Baking Day a Pleasure

Robin Hood Mills Ltd.

Moose Jaw, K - E - Calgary

Money-Back Guarantee
in every Sack.



Kernels

Alfalfa should never be pastured the year it is sown no matter how much growth is obtained. When seeded alone it is sometimes necessary to run the mower over it to keep down the weeds, but no attempt should be made to get a crop of hay the first year. After the first winter is successfully passed the crop is much more able to look after itself, but it is never desirable to cut or pasture alfalfa late in the fall as the crop will then go into the winter without enough top to hold the snow and will be badly winter killed. If properly handled the loss from winter killing should be very small.

Kerosene emulsion is one of the best lice killers on plants and animals. It is easily prepared and cheap. Make as follows: Dissolve half pound of soap in gallon of boiling water. Add two gallons of kerosene and stir very vigorously or, better yet, churn with a force pump for a few minutes. For use, dilute one gallon with nine to ten gallons of water. If only a small quantity is wanted, use one to two ounces of soap, two quarts of boiling water and one pint of kerosene and dilute to two gallons. Stir well. It is best to use rain water.

It is estimated that not more than 8,000 acres of grain were destroyed by grasshoppers in Saskatchewan this year despite the fact that the infested area was from 16 to 18 times as great as last year. This was due to the successful campaign waged against them by the department. In the campaign 130 car loads of bran, 13 cars of sawdust, 120,000 gallons of molasses, six cars of arsenic a car of Paris green and seven car loads of lemons were used.

The bureau of soils of the United States Department of Agriculture has, in 18 years, surveyed 25 per cent. of the United States or 480,000,000 acres. The purposes of this survey were five-fold: To map, classify and correlate soils; to determine the physiography of the land; to learn the uses to which the land is put; crop adaptations and relative productiveness.

Petitions for a new irrigation district in the country surrounding Retlaw and Lomond in southern Alberta, comprising between 150,000 and 200,000 acres of land, of which from 50,000 to 70,000 acres are said to be irrigable, are being circulated and residents of the district are anxious to push the project forward with all possible speed.

Outside the squaw corns the early flints are the only sorts on which we can at present rely to get past the milk stage in our short seasons. It has been shown that corn in the tassel is only ten per cent. dry matter, while corn in the glazed state contained dry matter to the extent of 22 per cent.

In 1919 the earlier sown sunflowers at the Scott station, stood 12 degrees of frost on June 2.

Agricultural Directory 1921

The official directory of the Agricultural Extension Service in the United States and Canada, published at Cambridge, U.S.A., is to have a classified advertising section—styled, The International Trade Extension Annual.

Compilation of this part of the directory has begun, and business houses, selling either direct or through the dealer, are invited to mail their listings to the publisher at an early date. Twenty-five to 40 words, under one or more headings, will be published gratis.

This directory is the standard reference authority of the Agricultural Extension Service in both the United States and Canada, and will be on the reference desk of every college of agriculture and department of agriculture.

The directory will be ready for distribution in January next.

Officials and others connected with the Agricultural Extension Service in Canada, are cordially invited to help in making this directory service a rattling success.

Mail your listings or write for full information to The International Trade Extension Annual, Compiling Department, 51 Chestnut Street, Cambridge, Mass.



AN IMPERIAL PIANO

The links of the British Empire are forged in many ways. In the sphere of music, Canada has forged an enduring tie in

Ye Olde Firme
HEINTZMAN & CO.
PIANO

Its pure, distinctive tone is known and appreciated in the Motherland and in the other distant lands of the Empire.

Is there a Heintzman & Co. Piano in your home?
Write for Catalogue



The West's Greatest Music House
The Home of the Heintzman & Co.
Piano and the Victrola
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Just a minute, please!

HERE'S a timely suggestion for your vacation kit.

Put in an Ingersoll Maple Leaf with a Radiolite dial—the face that lights up in the dark.

The cost will be \$4.00, and for that you'll have a hardy, handy, husky watch, built to keep going wherever you're going; to stand any rough stuff you can stand, to give you faithful record of the time of day and time o' night.

Thus you can give your expensive watch a vacation in a nice comfortable strong box, knowing that the Maple Leaf will tell just as good time and bear hardships much more cheerfully.

Then if you lose the Maple Leaf Radiolite—you should worry, when you realize you've only lost \$4.00. Suppose it had been your high priced watch!

And there isn't any town too small to supply you with a new Maple Leaf.

Maple Leaf Radiolite, \$4.00



Ingersoll

Models from \$3.25 to \$14.50

WATCH REPAIRING

"WE HURRY"

THOMPSON, "The JEWELER"
MINNECOSA - MANITOBA

The Countrywoman

Home Demonstration Agents

SOME idea of the size of the field army of the Department of Agriculture in the United States may be gleaned from these figures: County agents, 2,364; home demonstration workers, 1,041; and boys' and girls' club leaders, 392.

It is impossible to separate the work of the county agents from the work of the home demonstration agent, since their work, like farm work, is a man's and woman's affair, but this summary of the work of the home demonstration agents for one year is a criterion of their value to the United States: "Under the direction of home-demonstration agents \$15,000,000 worth of fruits and vegetables were put up during 1918. The total value of the dried fruits and vegetables conserved for future use was more than \$1,800,000 in 1918." And these figures are for the 15 southern states only. In those 15 states the grand total production of the boys' clubs was in excess of \$12,000,000 for the same year. In the northern states farm people preserved more than 14,000,000 quarts of fruit and fruit products and more than 8,000,000 quarts of vegetables. These are astonishing figures when it is remembered that there are twice as many home demonstration agents in the 15 southern states as in all the other states.

To return to the south again, here are some further achievements: "Under agents' assistance and advice 6,124 buildings were erected; 12,340 improvements on farm buildings were made; 3,962 new building plans were furnished; 2,578 home water systems were installed; 8,154 home lighting plants were installed in one year; 81,851 homes were screened against flies and mosquitoes; 10,444 telephone systems were installed."

Those figures speak for themselves the value of the agents of better agriculture to the people on the farms. There are a few agricultural agents in the three prairie provinces, but no home demonstration agents. The Department of Agriculture has in each province several lecturers and demonstrators, but their work in each municipality or district is of necessity meagre. But what would be the benefit if one of these demonstrators were placed in a municipality in the same way that the district nurses are in Manitoba? It is a foregone conclusion that the results in improved farm life would be infinitely increased.

In the United States the cost of these agents is borne by the federal Department of Agriculture, the State Department and the county, but the cost is gradually shifted from the shoulders of the state and the federal departments to the county. And after the two Departments of Agriculture have demonstrated the usefulness of the agents, the question of the county assuming the financial responsibility is a comparatively easy one. It would be difficult to find in the 1,000 counties that have home demonstration agents one that would be willing to give up the agent rather than finance her.

In Manitoba, at least, it would not be a matter of great difficulty to induce the Department of Agriculture to make a beginning in this line. Officials of the department have expressed the willingness to experiment if the demand was made and the need was clearly shown. The district nurse project indicates the way it might be arranged. Nor need the school districts in the municipality be left out of the scheme, since the home demonstration agent might have some share in the teaching of home economics in the school. But the details would naturally be left to the municipality willing to make the experiment. This is a matter the women's clubs in any given municipality might make as their special project for a given period. The Countrywoman is interested always in the opinions of its readers regarding this matter.

Help for Libraries

The sum of \$10,000 has been set aside by the provincial government of Sas-

katchewan for the extension of the travelling library system in that province. This sum, according to our information, will just about enable the librarian to fill the orders already received from points in the province anxious to receive this service.

"The travelling libraries are filling a long-felt want, especially among the smaller and outlying rural districts," according to Miss Margaret McDonald, who has complete control of them. They were instituted in 1914, and since then the growth of the service has been phenomenal. At the present time there are over 300 libraries travelling back and forth between outlying points in the province, where they are read, and the parliament building, where they are fitted up and replenished.

The work has been somewhat handicapped in the past through lack of space and equipment, but this condition has been obviated, and with the additional funds now at the librarian's disposal there is no doubt that an even larger expansion will be possible during the coming year.

A travelling library consists of 50 selected books. The first step in securing one is for someone in a rural district to write to the librarian for instructions. An application card is then returned to the applicant, which must be signed by not less than four and not more than ten adult residents of the district, as guarantors. These guarantors elect a small library board to receive the books, which must guarantee to make good any loss or damage, except through fair wear and tear, provide a suitable place for the books, and generally manage its end of the system.

The box in which the books are sent is specially constructed, so that it can be used as a bookcase. To the lid is affixed a list of the books contained in the library. The librarian is supplied with cards, which are returned with the library, and show how often each book has been used. This constitutes an effective guide for Miss McDonald in discarding books which are little read and choosing more popular lines. The libraries are not changed oftener than once in three months and may not be kept out longer than six months.

The two leading principles on which the travelling libraries are founded are to make the system as simple as possible, giving the local board on the spot the greatest freedom possible in managing the local end, and to give the people books that they will read. There is no attempt to load them up with "high brow" matter which they do not care to read. While the books are carefully selected, this selection is made

solely to keep the libraries free from unclean and uninteresting literature. The books are of various types, but always readable. When scientific works are included they must be written in popular and not technical language.

"There is no question whatever," says Miss McDonald, "as to the imperative need for this service, and that it is thoroughly appreciated is shown by the steadily and rapidly increasing demand for the libraries, and by the fact that organizations like the Grain Growers' associations, outlying school districts (often including some that are non-English speaking) through their teachers and inspectors, and soldier settlers through the Soldier Settlement Board, are making urgent application to receive the benefit of this service. The field of service for these travelling libraries is enormous, and it is hoped that the necessarily increasing financial provision can be made from year to year, so that it may be possible to adequately care for it."

New Line of Questions

Temperance workers are slightly disappointed at the wording of the questions to be asked in the referendum to be taken on October 25 regarding the liquor question. On former occasions temperance workers gave the simple advice, "Vote four times 'No'." Under the list of modifications in procedure laid down by the chief electoral officer for the taking of a plebiscite under the Canada Temperance Act, and contained in his instructions for the taking of the vote, there is included a sample ballot. This reads as follows:

"Shall the importation or bringing of intoxicating liquors into the province be forbidden?—NO."

"Shall the importation or bringing of intoxicating liquors into the province be forbidden?—YES."

In order to vote against further importation of liquor into any province it is pointed out by temperance workers here that instead of voting "No," as in previous campaigns, the voters must bear in mind that they must vote "Yes" in order to obtain the same object. Therefore the signs and propaganda urging the people to vote "No" on prohibition questions will be useless for any further campaign.

The Little Grandmother

Alice Stone Blackwell tells us of the work and whereabouts of Catherine Breshkovsky, whose visit to the United States and Canada not so long ago further endeared her to those who loved her for her work's sake. She says:

"Catherine Breshkovski, 'the little grandmother of the Russian revolution,' is now at work among the orphans in Russian Carpathia. She was unable to re-enter Russia because Denikine refused her a passport.

"She writes that the peasants of Russian Carpathia have clear minds and good hearts and are eager to learn, but are utterly destitute. She has started an orphanage at Uzhorod and begs her friends in America to send clothing, paper, pencils, pens and ink, slates, maps, scissors, knives and other tools, playthings, materials to be made up by the children, paints and brushes and instructive pictures. She says:

"Clothes for children are indispensable. Coarse and second-hand garments would do, for they are naked, and the winter begins in November, and in autumn we have rain. Send all you can get to A. A. Beskida, president of the school fund, Uzhorod, Karpato Russ, Czecho-Slovakia. We shall be grateful for every donation to our naked and hungry, ignorant, but very capable children. It will be such a delight to see them rationally occupied, working with their minds and hands, instead of wandering from door to door, imploring for a bit of coarse bread or a cold potato and never learning anything.

"Their country is beautiful and rich, but it will take two or three years before these poor people will be able to look out for themselves. Do not accuse us, dear Americans! You are living in much better conditions. Nobody has trampled down your soil, nobody has robbed you of your property."



Gold Standard
Baking Powder
"It Raises the Dough"

Send your name and address for free recipe book

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Stifel's Indigo Cloth
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Remember—it's the cloth in your overalls that gives the wear! The only way to tell that the

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You buy are made of genuine Stifel's Indigo—the strong, fast-long, fast-color cloth that positively will not break in the print—is to look for this trade mark on the back of the cloth inside the garments.

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N. Y.

Qu'Appelle in Autumn

By Margaret Flatt

Sweet summer lies buried, enshrouded in yellow.
Mourning trees shed their leaves now ripened and mellow;
Their bare branches quiver with moaning and crying.
O'er the odorless grave where dead summer is lying.
Through the gold of the leaves the shy partridge is stealing.
The grey of the poplars her presence concealing.
The beaver, so busy, wends his way to the river.
Through willows whose drooping leaves shudder and shiver.
As they're clutched by the current that's rushing and winding;
No rest on its bosom of amber e'er finding.
The baby stream croons in the clasp of its mother.
Whose arms are the hills on this side and the other.
Its infantile murmurs she closely embraces.
Then extendeth to hold her daughter lake's graces.
Whose bright rippling face repeats the loon's story
Of laughter, and love, and sunshine, and glory.
The Indian floats his canoe in the gloaming.
By banks where the mink and the muskrat are roaming;
Afar up the river the wild duck is sailing
Through a luminous, golden and soft filmy veiling.
Which touches the hills with a wonderful seeming
Of ethereal fairyland glowing and gleaming.
The valley's a marvel of tints, brilliant and sober,
There's naught else in the world like Qu'Appelle, in October.



A third to a half full of Carnation Milk— then fill up with water

That gives the children a rich, nourishing drink of pure, sweet cow's milk.

An equal portion of water restores Carnation Milk to the natural consistency not of skimmed, or separated milk—but of rich whole milk.

You always get milk of this quality from the Carnation condenseries.

It is rich.

It is pure.

It is absolutely safe.

Such quality in your milk supply—such freedom from bother—such assurance of safety—are due entirely to Carnation methods of distributing milk.

To start with, the milk is rich and pure.

It is gathered daily in Canada's best dairy centres.

A part of water is removed by evaporation, leaving a milk of creamy consistency. Fresh and sweet, it goes into clean,

new containers. Then it is sterilized to insure purity.

In this form it goes to you in perfect safety and is kept until you are ready to use it.

It is used as cream in tea and coffee, on cereals or fruit.

But for ordinary use add an equal quantity of water.

There is no sugar or anything else added to Carnation Milk, so it may be used for every household use.

Your grocer has Carnation. He is the Carnation Milkman. Buy several cans or a case of 48 talls (16 oz.)

Adds new flavor to old Recipes.

Carnation Milk makes richer dishes—more delicious puddings and custards.

A book, with 100 delightful recipes will be sent free on request.

This book also tells how to prepare baby's bottle—according to the formula of a noted specialist. Consult your family physician.

Use Carnation Milk for
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Cocoa
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For every Milk Use

Carnation Milk Products Co., Limited
Aylmer, Ont.

Carnation Milk

"from Contented
Cows"

Condenseries at Aylmer
and Springfield, Ont.



(6 oz.)

(16 oz.)

Farm Women's Clubs

Co-operating With School

GRAND Narrows organized a Women's Section recently with the following officers: President, Mrs. Cecil McKnight; vice-president, Mrs. Pittfield; secretary, Mrs. P. R. McPhail; directors, Mrs. Sloan and Mrs. Adam Sangster. We have not yet planned a program for the year, but we are sure that some of the suggestions that have been forwarded from the Central office will be helpful in giving us ideas for work. Our section has started a sewing class in the school. Two of our members visit the school each week and take charge of the class. We hope in this way to help our young people.—Mrs. P. R. McPhail, secretary, Grand Narrows W.S.U.F.M.

Going Strong Again

Because of the cold weather and bad roads we were unable to hold our meetings very regularly until spring. We are now meeting in the members' homes, and hope to be able to report great progress soon.

At a shower, which we held for one of our brides at our first summer meeting, 20 ladies were present, including visitors. We have held a directors' meeting since then and have decided to have a paper on a special topic read at each meeting. Our first discussion will be on Assisting the Boys' and Girls' Clubs. We sent out written invitations to all the ladies in our district who are not members, and hope that they may soon become interested.—Alma Tait, secretary, Royallen W.S. U.F.M.

Women All Register

We had a great crowd at our last meeting, considering the busy season. Our section has taken up the printing of prohibition cartoons, and we are hoping to have one in our local paper for each issue during the next month.

A strong committee was placed in charge of the registration of women on the provincial voters' lists, and certainly did their work well. A number of people commended us very strongly on the way our women were organized, as no lady failed to register.—Mrs. Jas. Barrett, secretary, W.S.U.F.M., Bagot.

Off to Good Start

Our first meeting of the Elm Creek W.S.U.F.M. was held at the home of W. E. Butler, on Wednesday, July 7, with an attendance of 14—nine paid-up members and five visitors. Most of the time was spent in outlining the aims of the association and discussing lines of activity. The enthusiasm displayed was highly gratifying, and augurs well for the success of our local. Our vice-president, Mr. Juhl, favored us with a recitation, after which a lunch was served, and the meeting brought to a close by the singing of the National Anthem. We hope by next month to have our programs arranged for the next six months.—Mrs. W. E. Butler, secretary, Elm Creek W.S.U.F.M.

Springhill Reports

I have much pleasure in sending you a report of the work done in Springhill U.F.W.M. during the first six months of the present year. In January we collected over \$400 worth of clothing, etc., for the dried-out districts of the West. We held a box social on February 6 which added \$62 to our treasury. On May 1 we made a special effort to obtain associate members by opening two competitions for the school children of the district, sewing competition for girls and a gopher and mole competition for boys, particulars of which will appear in the junior department of The Guide. We held another box social on June 18, which was a huge success. Before the auctioning of the boxes we had several ball games and other kinds of sport, for which we gave money prizes. We realized over \$90 at this social.

At the April and May meeting we had two very good papers read. In April Miss Wyatt, our vice-president, gave us one, entitled, Rural Homes, Yesterday and Tomorrow. Mrs. Parker,

provincial vice-president, gave us the other one on May 28, entitled, Women, Past, Present and Future. Our section has taken up the matter of doing something for our New Canadian districts. We have sent a subscription for The Guide to one teacher, and are sending another as soon as we get an address from Central. We are making a collection of good literature and sending it to these districts. We are also making a donation to another of our locals to insert prohibition cartoons in the press. In addition to the above items we keep well before us the ideals and aims of the U.F.W.M.—Mrs. W. D. Poole, secretary, Springhill W.S.U.F.M.

Enthusiasm Here

We were favored with a beautiful day for our social meeting, and although there were not as many present as I would have liked, I was very glad to see several new faces. There were 30 present and we spent a very enjoyable and profitable afternoon. Mrs. George, our district director, gave us a very instructive and interesting address. Our president explained the work of the Women's Section to the newcomers, and the secretary gave a short report of the secretaries' conference. Afternoon tea was served, during which a half-hour went merrily by. Our picnic was held July 7, which was a very fine day. A splendid program of sports was arranged for the children and adults, and which, I believe, was thoroughly enjoyed. An auction sale of home cooking and miscellaneous articles was held, which realized the sum of \$33, after which tea was served under the trees. The profits from the booth were in the neighborhood of \$20.—Mrs. S. C. St. George, secretary, Millbrook, W.S. U.F.M.

Cheering News

Some of the most cheering letters received at the Central office are of the following type:

"I just wish to inform you that a Women's Section of the United Farmers was organized here on May 29, and the following are the officers: President, Mrs. J. F. McLaren; vice-president, Mrs. D. J. Brownlee; secretary-treasurer, Mrs. Hugh McEwen; directors, Mrs. Stuart Bulloch, Mrs. John Hayward, Mrs. Tom Gilchrist and Mrs. Stuart Donald. We start off with a membership of 18, and in conjunction with our men's section are arranging for a picnic to boost things along.—Mrs. Hugh McEwen, secretary, Sinclair, W.S.U.F.M."

New Clearwater Section

A Women's Section of the Clearwater G.G.A. was organized recently, with 28 members. Mrs. Grice, president of the Coteau W.G.G.A. was present to help organize, and her assistance was very much appreciated. The following officers were elected: President, Mrs. Stewart; vice-president, Mrs. Thompson; secretary-treasurer, Mrs. Stephenson; directors: Mesdames Tuts, Long, Luckinger, Wick; auditor, Miss Iva Tuts. The ladies of this local have been members of a Red Cross Society, but now see in the W.G.G.A. opportunities for more comprehensive work. The program for the year has not yet been planned but the secretary was requested to write to the Central office for literature concerning the work, including pamphlets on political subjects.

Verona Reports

Our section did not hold its regular meeting on the second Wednesday of last month owing to bad roads, but instead, a special meeting was held on the 24th of April at which arrangements were made for joint meetings of men, women and juniors for the third Friday of each month. The Women's Section is serving ten-cent teas at these gatherings. We discussed the serving of lunch at our own monthly meetings, but no decision as yet had been arrived at. Enclosed you will find \$5.00 as a donation from our section to the relief fund.—Nellie N. Spence, secretary, Verona W.S.U.F.M."

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ACADEMIC—
Public and High
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ART, EXPRESSION,
MUSIC—
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Physical Culture
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ing, Metal Work, Etc.

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High-class Residential and Day College for Boys and Young Men, Girls and Young Women
Attention given to individual needs.

Write for Calendar and College Literature.

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and Cuticura Ointment

The pore-cleansing, purifying and sterilizing properties of this wonderful skin soap, using plenty of hot water and soap, best applied with the hands, which it softens wonderfully and the soothing and healing properties of Cuticura Ointment for redness and roughness, pimples and dandruff, if any, will prove a revelation to those who use them for the first time.

Soap 25c, Ointment 25 and 50c. Sold throughout the Dominion. Canadian Depot: Lyman, Limited, St. Paul St., Montreal. Cuticura Soap shaves without mug.

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Nineteen Branches in Saskatchewan

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NOTICE

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KEATING'S

Kills Bugs, Flies, Fleas, Roaches

Club Briefs

At the last meeting of the Women's Section of the Sydenham G.G.A., the sum of \$5.00 was voted to be sent to the Babies' Welfare at Saskatoon. The club is also packing a 30-dozen crate of eggs for the Children's Shelter, and sending \$5.00 to the G.W.V.A. building fund campaign.—Miss H. A. Dingman.

Under our new name of the Mainstay W.G.G.A. we held a very successful garden party at the home of our president, Mrs. Vaughan, on the 19th of June, in aid of the blind soldiers. We had baseball, football, croquet and tennis. We made over \$50 and when expenses are cleared will have a balance of about \$30.—Mrs. F. Nicholson.

Mrs. O. Henie, Calderbank, secretary of Rolling Prairie W.G.G.A. reports 16 members, with special work done in connection with the school. Wholesome amusement is being provided in the way of swings, etc., and other improvements are under consideration.

The secretary of the Tugaskie W.G.G.A., Mrs. R. E. Seaman writes as follows: In my last letter to you I mentioned opening a rest room in our town. Our plans have worked out splendidly, and now we are contemplating a library for same.

Miss Blanche Closson, secretary of the Sunny South W.G.G.A., sends a copy of their program for the next few months to the provincial secretary, and announces a membership of 36. This club is presenting a life membership in the association to Mrs. Mary Washburn, former secretary, as a mark of appreciation for her work. Mrs. Washburn is the second secretary of this club to be so rewarded, Miss Mary Brooks secretary for 1918, having received her life membership last year.

Mrs. J. L. Rooke, formerly director of district 10, W.G.G.A., writes the provincial secretary as follows: You will be glad to hear that the Togo Women's Section came to life again last Wednesday, the 16th. We had a meeting here on that date, when 12 ladies attended, and 11 became members. We expect more members, and are trying to arrange a joint picnic with the men. In past years the Women's Section has held a lawn social each year, but as the Togo local has not had a picnic for some years we think it better to celebrate in this way.

The net proceeds of our recent box social totalled \$113.50, which we are putting in the bank for future use in connection with the community hall, that we, in Rochester, expect to build.—Miss Velma F. Ward, secretary, Rochester U.F.W.A.

The secretary of Loughheed U.F.W.A., Mrs. T. Lloyd-Jones, reports that they have arranged a program for each monthly meeting, some of which are held in the schoolhouse, so that music may add to their enjoyment. She adds: "Our School has a new piano, so the pupils may be taught music."

Our April meeting included a round-table talk on farm produce and club work for the summer, a rest room at Edgerton, also the report of our committee on school work. Two of our members were appointed to visit the school during the month of May. After business was finished a lovely luncheon was served by our hostess.—Mrs. T. E. Powers, Bloomington U.F.W.A.

It is some time since you have had a report from the Berry Water U.F.W.A., but "We're all right." Berry Water is so busy there is no time to report. Everybody works, therefore we must expect great results throughout the summer.

Gwynne U.F.W.A. has been silent for some time, but a letter from their new secretary, Miss Bernardine Luther, tells us of continued activity and real results accomplished. Prominent in their work is the formation of two Junior Branches at Crooked Lake and Harvest Home, the total membership of these two locals being 45.

Mrs. Clyde Brown, secretary, Floral U.F.W.A. writes: "We had a very good and lively meeting this month."

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MONTREAL

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

Pastry Making

WHAT type of dessert is so popular among the people of the North American Continent as pie? However, pastry making requires a certain amount of practice, so that failure at first must not discourage a beginner.

The finest kind of pie crust is made in a cool place, with cool ingredients, cool utensils and cool hands. A hot kitchen is not the best place to make pastry; soft fat and lukewarm water are not suitable ingredients, and a wooden board and rolling pin are not as cold as a marble slab and a glass rolling pin. If, however, the latter cannot be obtained, wooden articles of smooth grain can easily be used.

Ingredients Required

Owing to pastry flour containing a larger proportion of starch than bread flour, it is more suitable for pastry making. It should be kept in a dry place as damp flour ruins pastry. The coldest water obtainable should be employed, but ice water ought not to be used unless the home-maker is absolutely sure that the ice came from a pure source. In order to thoroughly chill water, a pitcherful can always be placed on the ice an hour or so before the pastry is to be made.

Various kinds of shortening suitable for pastry making are on the market today, such as butter, lard, suet, clarified drippings, crisco, butterine, or margarine. Few people nowadays use butter for cooking, as it is so expensive, and the other fats mentioned have been proved satisfactory. Any shortening employed for making pie crust should be as hard as possible, as oily fat makes a tough crust.

When combining flour and fat the finger tips may be used if the hands are not hot. If they are too warm it is much better to use two knives to cut in the fat.

The water should be added quickly, but not in a small deluge, or lumps will form and the consistency of the paste will not be uniform. Only enough water is added to hold the dough together in a ball, as a wet paste will never be tender. However, sufficient moisture should be added, so that the bowl is left clean. It is a mistake to flour the board or marble slab too generously as the flour is rolled into the dough, giving it a pasty, white appearance.

In rolling, the pin should never be used heavily or with a backward and forward movement, as this is inclined to press out air which is needed to make the pastry light. A short, quick, forward motion, with a light, firm, even movement is what is required. A "heavy" hand means heavy pastry. Paste for pies should be one-quarter inch thick and should be rolled a little larger than the plate to allow for shrinkage.

When making pastry "shells" for lemon and cream pies it is well to bake the paste on the outside of a pie plate if a good shape is desired. It should be pricked in several places with a fork in order to prevent large air bubbles from spoiling the shape of the shell.

All pies made with fresh fruit are better cooked in a deep earthenware plate without any undercrust. In order to prevent the juice from boiling over two sticks of macaroni may be placed in the holes made for letting out the steam. The extra liquid runs up the hollow sticks and so is prevented from bubbling over. Meat and oyster pies should also be baked without an undercrust. The upper crust should always be cut before baking in order to allow the steam to escape. In

dividing paste for pies more should be allowed for the upper crust. The edge of the under crust should be moistened with a small amount of water in order to hold the two crusts together.

The Digestibility of Pastry

Why is it that pastry has been denounced by many authorities as indigestible? Flour, the chief ingredient in pastry, consists mainly of starch which is in the form of invisible grains. The digestion of starch commences in the mouth when the food is mixed with the saliva, while fat is not digested until after it leaves the stomach. In pastry, the tiny starch grains are coated with fat, which prevents the saliva from commencing digestion even if the pie crust is well masticated. The fat remains unchanged until later when the starch, though freed, cannot so easily be digested. It is for this reason that pastry has been denounced as indigestible.

A certain amount of food value is necessarily lost if any part of a food remains unused, and so in these days of high prices, it is more economical to provide a diet which consists of materials that are easily digested.

Pastry is never one of the cheapest foods, owing to the price of fats. All those who find the high cost of living such a trial should use as little of it as possible and should avoid puff pastry entirely. It is less digestible than any other kind of pie crust and it costs a good deal more.

Plain Pastry

1½ cups pastry flour ½ cup shortening
¼ teaspoon salt Cold water

Sift the flour and salt together, rub the fat into the flour or use two knives to thoroughly combine the ingredients. At frequent intervals shake the bowl in order to bring the larger pieces of shortening to the surface, so that they may be more quickly worked into the flour. Add sufficient cold water to make a stiff dough. Divide in half and roll out in a thin sheet. This is sufficient for two shells.

Suet Crust

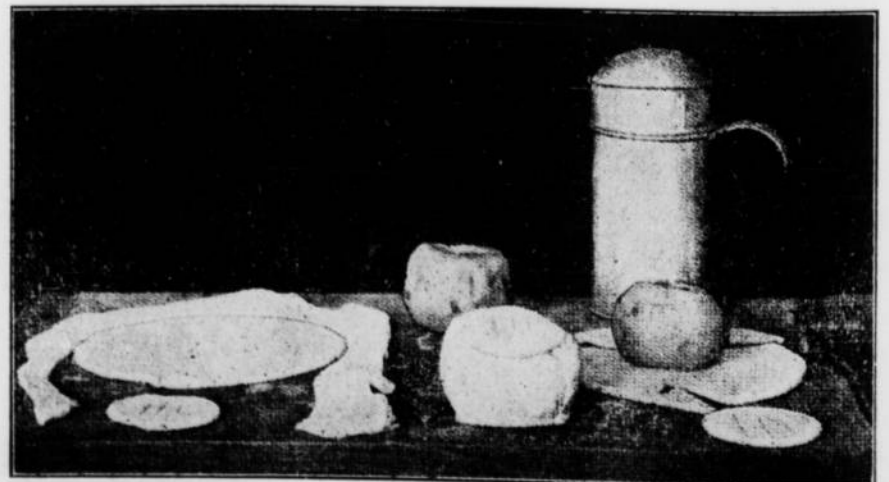
Mix two cupfuls of flour with one teaspoon of baking powder and one-half teaspoon of salt, and sift into a bowl. Remove the skin from a piece of good chopping suet, shred it fine with a sharp knife, and then measure one cupful. Put it on a chopping board, sprinkle it with a very little flour, then chop it fine. Mix it with the flour in the bowl, rubbing all the ingredients lightly together with the tips of the fingers. Mix to a smooth dough with water, sweet milk, or buttermilk. Knead until free from cracks, then flour a rolling pin and roll out to the thickness required. Roll on the one side only, and be careful that the pastry does not stick to the board or rolling pin.

This crust is suitable for dumplings, roly poly, and fruit and meat puddings.

Blueberry Pie

2½ cups berries ½ cup sugar
Flour 1-8 teaspoon salt

Line a deep plate with plain pastry and fill with berries slightly dredged with flour. Sprinkle with sugar and salt. Place top crust on pie and bake 45 to 50 minutes in a moderate oven. For sweetening some people prefer to use two tablespoons molasses and six tablespoons sugar instead of all sugar. Six green grapes from which the seeds have been removed, cut in small pieces, greatly improve the flavor.



Making Apple Dumplings

Custard Pie

2 eggs
3 tablespoons sugar
1-8 teaspoon salt

1½ cups hot milk
Few gratings nutmeg

Beat eggs slightly. Add sugar, salt and milk. Strain into a pie plate lined with plain pastry and sprinkle with a few gratings of nutmeg. Bake in a quick oven for the first 10 minutes and then decrease the heat in order that the custard will not become watery. If the temperature is too high the custard will have holes in it. If the eggs are beaten until light the same result will be obtained.

Date Pie

2 cups milk
½ package dates,
stoned

2 eggs
¼ teaspoon salt
Few gratings nutmeg

Cook the dates with the milk for 20 minutes in the double boiler. Strain and rub through a sieve. Add eggs slightly beaten, and salt. Bake the same as custard pie.

Raisin and Rhubarb Pie

1 cup rhubarb
1 cup raisins
1 cup sugar

1 lemon (juice and
rind)
1 egg

Chop finely peeled rhubarb and seeded raisins. Add the sugar, juice and grated rind of lemon and well beaten egg. Bake in two crusts.

Mock Mince Pie

4 soda biscuits (rolled)
1½ cups sugar
1 cup molasses
1-3 cup lemon juice or
vinegar

1 cup raisins, seeded
and chopped
½ cup fat
2 eggs, well beaten
Spices

Mix the ingredients in the order given, adding spices to taste. Bake between two crusts. This quantity makes two pies.

Peach Cobbler

Line a good-sized pudding dish with pastry and fill it with fresh or canned peaches. Fresh peaches should be skinned and halved. Sweeten to taste and according to the flavor of the fruit. Place a small cup in the centre to keep the upper crust from sinking down. Roll out a crust considerably thicker than for flat pies and make two slits in the centre. Place the paste over the fruit and bake a crisp brown. Apple Cobbler can be made in the same way.

Green Tomato Pie

Line a pie plate with crust and fill it with sliced green tomatoes. Add one cup of sugar, one-quarter cup vinegar and one tablespoon butter. Dredge lightly with flour and cover with top crust.

Cocoanut Pie

2 eggs
3 tablespoons sugar
1-8 teaspoon salt

2 cups hot milk
2 tablespoons grated
cocoanut

Beat the eggs slightly. Add sugar and salt. Pour on the milk, heated in a double boiler, stirring all the time. Pour the mixture into a pie plate lined with crust. Sprinkle on the cocoanut and bake in a moderate oven until the custard is set.

Nut Tarts

2 tablespoons shorten-
ing
1 cup brown sugar

1 egg
1 cup coarsely-chopped
nuts

Cream the fat and sugar. Beat the egg until light and add it to the mixture. Add the nuts and mix well. Use as a filling for tarts.

Lemon Pie, 1

½ cup chopped apple
1 cup sugar
1 beaten egg
¼ cup rolled soda
crackers

2 tablespoons lemon
juice
Grated rind of 1 lemon
1 teaspoon melted
butter

Mix ingredients in the order given and bake with two crusts.

Lemon Pie, 2

¾ cup sugar
¾ cup boiling water
2 tablespoons corn-
starch
2 tablespoons flour

2 eggs
3 tablespoons lemon
juice
Grated rind of 1 lemon
1 teaspoon butter

Mix cornstarch, flour and sugar thoroughly. Add boiling water and stir constantly. Boil three minutes. Add butter, egg yolks, slightly beaten, and rind and juice of lemon. Mix thoroughly and immediately remove from fire. Cool and pour into pastry shells. Beat the whites until stiff and add slowly two tablespoons sugar. Drop meringue by spoonfuls on top of filling. Place in oven and brown delicately.

Cranberry Pie

1½ cups cranberries
½ cup water
¾ cup sugar

Cook ingredients in a saucepan 10 minutes, then cool. Line a pie plate with pastry, pour in cranberry; lay strips of pastry across top. Bake in a hot oven.

WHY EXPERIMENT?

Food scientists claim that the leavener is largely responsible for the flavor, texture and wholesomeness of your home baking. That on no other one ingredient does so much depend. It is important, therefore, to use a baking powder that you know possesses the necessary leavening qualities.

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Contains No Alum

and is the only strictly high class baking powder in Canada selling at a moderate price. Its reputation is built on purity and highest quality.

The only well known medium priced baking powder made in Canada that does not contain alum and that has all its ingredients plainly stated on the label.

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**Delicious Cakes**

When the recipe includes milk, try KLIM—pure separated milk. For cakes, pies, and all cooked dishes, KLIM gives that delicious genuine milk flavor.

KLIM is the food part of pure pasteurized separated milk dried into powder form. In the drying process, only the water is removed from the liquid separated milk. This you replace when making liquid KLIM.

KLIM will not sour nor spoil and remains fresh and sweet until the last particle is used. One pound makes four quarts of liquid.

One great advantage in using KLIM is that you spoon the dry powder out of the tin and dissolve it in water by briskly whipping for a moment just whenever you need it, for cooking, baking, tea, coffee, or cocoa, etc.

Keep an ample supply on hand and you will find it so convenient and economical to use, and the flavor so satisfying, that you will use KLIM in preference.

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Air Racing at Dooville

The Doo Dads are up in the air this week. Stunts on land are becoming a little too tame for them so they have arranged air races. A stationary balloon has been sent up and the airships are to circle around it. Percy Haw Haw was away to a fine lead, but flying too low he bumped into the steeple and over it went. The old man looking out of the roof does not know what has happened for it came so quick. Flannelfeet, the Cop, crashed into a telephone post, but the fall won't hurt him for he is landing in the washtub of the old lady who is washing on the roof of her house. She looks cross enough to have Flannelfeet arrested right away.

Percy's downfall has cleared the way for Old Doc Sawbones, and

he is sailing right on and looks as if he might be the winner. Poly looks pretty sick out there on the wing of his machine. He has lost control of it and it is travelling in circles. Roly has also lost control of his machine but it looks as if it was going to behave pretty wildly. Even the crows in the Land of Doo are not safe when the Doo Dads begin performing their stunts. Sleepy Sam has turned inventor and made his own airship. He made it out of an old barrel. With an umbrella to shade him from the hot sun and his engine going fine, Sleepy Sam feels he can laugh at the other Doo Dads in their expensive airships. If the Doo Dads keep on flying we better advise their carpenters to build straighter and stronger houses.

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You will not miss the small monthly amounts.

On the first day of every month draw a cheque for \$10 for the credit of your son's Savings Account. Do this regularly for (say) ten years.

Your boy will then have \$1,387.42. He can own a farm when other boys are still working for wages.

Paid-up Capital and Reserves\$35,000,000
Total Resources over\$584,000,000

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Ship us all your live poultry at following prices:
Old Hens, in good condition, large size25-27c
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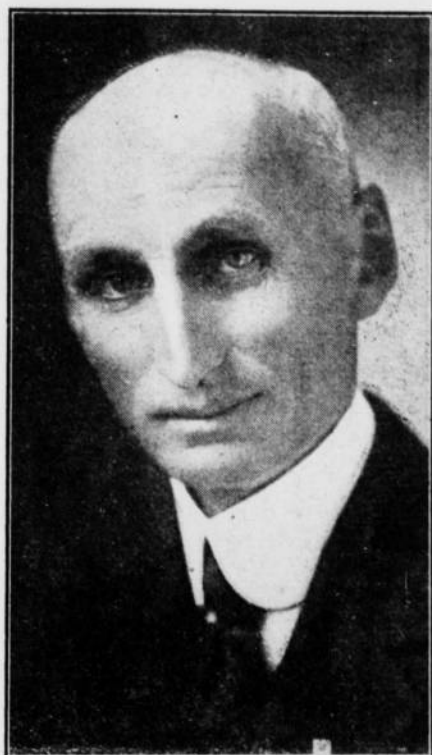
Animal Industry Department of

PARKE, DAVIS & CO.

WALKERVILLE, ONT.

Farmer Candidate for Camrose

W. T. Lucas, of Lougheed, was nominated at the U.F.A. political convention at Camrose, in July, as the standard bearer of the farmers of the Victoria constituency for the federal field. Mr. Lucas was born on his father's farm in Ontario, and received a thorough public school education, and also took



W. T. Lucas

up high school work. He also spent two years at the Ontario Agricultural College at Guelph, obtaining his diploma for the same.

Mr. Lucas is the president of the Lougheed local of the U.F.A., and is operating an 800-acre farm at Lougheed. He is a good speaker, and if elected should prove a valuable member of the House of Commons.

Freight Rates Increased

Ottawa, September 8.—By a judgment, issued from the offices of the Board of Railway Commissioners today, railway companies in Canada are granted an increase of 40 per cent in Eastern Canada freight rates and 35 per cent in Western freight rates, effective on Monday next, September 13, and to continue in force until December 31. After December 31 the increase in the freight rate in Eastern Canada is reduced from 40 per cent. to 35 per cent., and in Western Canada from 35 to 30 per cent. This increase is applicable to all freight commodities with the exception of those which are expressly stipulated in the judgment, and for which special provision is made.

Simultaneously with the increase in freight rates, passenger rates all over the country are advanced 20 per cent. so long as they do not exceed four cents a mile. This increase is effective only to December 31. After that date and for the six months' period from January 1, 1921, to July 1, 1921, a ten per cent. increase is authorized. Following July 1, passenger rates return to those in force at the present time.

The judgment authorizes increases of 50 per cent. in sleeping and parlor car rates, and an increase of 20 per cent. in the rate on excess baggage.

The judgment does not authorize any increase in the rates on sand, gravel and crushed stone, and incidental services, such as switching, milling in transit, diversions, reconsignment, stop-overs, demurrage, weighing, etc., but provision is made for special applications in any or all of these services.

No increase is authorized in the rates on milk or commutation fares, nor in the minimum class rate scale, or the minimum charge for shipment.

Authorization is given for an increase in the freight rate on coal from 10 to 20 cents per ton flat rate, according to distance. When the freight rate is under 80 cents per ton, an increase of 10 cents is allowed. When it is over 80 cents and under \$1.50, the increase authorized is 15 cents, and when the rate is over \$1.50 the increase will be 20 cents per ton. The rate on cordwood, slabs, mill refuse, etc., for fuel purposes is increased 10 per cent.

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\$1.00	\$1.00	\$1.00	\$1.00

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DOC SAWBONES,
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Dear Doc.: Send me, right away, your great big colored folder, telling about the three Doo Dad Books. I want to know how I can get these books free.—AND GET A HUSTLE ON.

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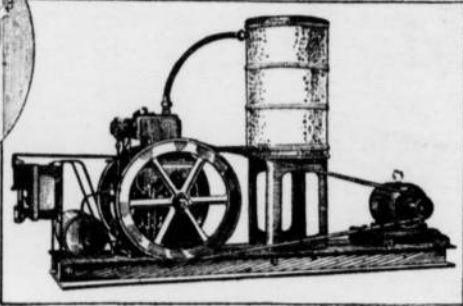
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And Install a **Lister-Bruston Automatic Electric Lighting Plant**

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Write for Illustrated Catalogue giving full particulars. It would be worth your while to read it.

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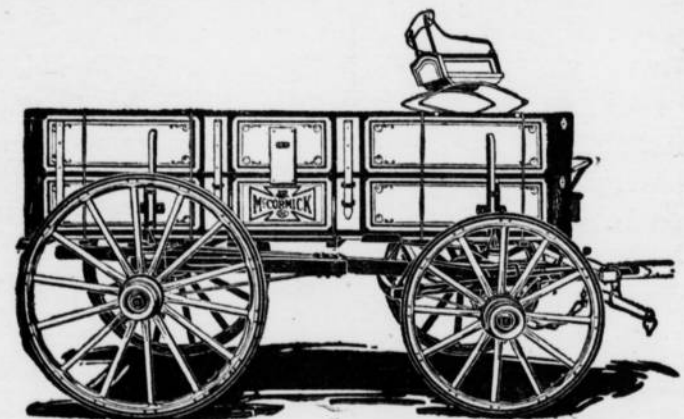
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FOR SALE—RED-POLLED BULL, GENERAL Pershing, 3932, eight months old, large, straight in his lines, large bone, strong in loins. Sire: General Knott, 2364 (28853A), son of Proctor Knott, sire of J. D. Beauty, world's record Red Polled cow. Hoosier Stock Farm, Galahad, Alta. 36-2

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SPRUCE THRESHERS' TANKS AND WATER troughs, any shape. Keeps water cool in summer, warm in winter. Currie Manufacturing and Lumber, Brandon, Man. 36-17

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Every farmer having livestock knows how really valuable a good cattle dog is at all times of the year. There is also the hunting dog, more particularly the wolfhound, not only as a means of protection, but a good killer will make considerable money for his owner during the fall and winter.

During the next two or three months there will be considerable demand for both of the above class of dogs, particularly pups, as the fall is a good season for all-round training of them.

Dog breeders having grown pups, as well as trained dogs, for sale, will find it decidedly to their advantage to advertise their offerings in the September issues of The Guide.

Our classified section has been wonderfully successful in making sales for dog advertisers during the past. It will be equally successful for you this coming season. As a means of reaching the prospective purchaser The Guide classified ads. have made good and deserve your fullest confidence and patronage.

Our ad. in your paper sold us out the same night that issue came out. Well pleased with the service The Guide gives.—Mr. Gordon Lintott, Raymore, Sask.

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The Grain Growers' Guide

FARM LANDS

BUY A FARM IN THE FRASER VALLEY NEAR Vancouver, B.C., on easy terms. We own 900-acre farm which has been sub-divided into 20-acre blocks. Much of it is under cultivation and will be plowed this fall. Best Fraser Valley land, situated in the beautiful Agassiz district, about two and one-half hours ride from Vancouver on main line of the C.P.R. Shipping station on the property. Soil is A1 for dairying fruit and poultry. Taxes low and the district has consolidated school system where pupils are carried to the public and high schools without charge to parents. A very unusual offer. No payment on the principal for three years. Annual interest at 6 per cent. Prices range from \$125 to \$225 per acre. You will require about \$2,500 for buildings and \$1,500 for stock and implements to get started, and with this amount of capital it is possible to build up one of the nicest homes in the valley. This offer is to farmers only, and we would like to have purchasers go on the land in the winter or spring of 1921. Plan of subdivision and prices of each block will be mailed on application. The Home-Makers Limited, 503 Pender St. West, Vancouver, B.C.

\$2,000 CASH SECURES EQUIPPED 361-ACRE farm—Alfalfa soil; near town; big buildings; real money-maker; machine-worked fields cut upwards 100 tons hay, including alfalfa; 50-cow spring-watered pasture, several thousand cords wood, 300,000 feet timber; 50 apple trees, 300 sugar maples; two-storey, nine-room house, running spring water, magnificent shade; 77-ft. cement basement barn, silo, running water; five-room brick house; three other barns; borders pretty lake; quick buyer gets pair young mules, machinery, hay and grain; everything \$5,900, only \$2,000 cash, balance easy terms. Details, page 33, Strout's Big Illustrated Catalog, Farm Bargains, 33 States; copy free. Strout Farm Agency, 208 B.G., Plymouth Building, Minneapolis, Minn.

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FOR SALE—QUARTER-SECTION, SITUATED foot beautiful lake, five miles from town. Specialty: seed grain growing. This farm produced one-quarter of the registered wheat and oats listed for Alberta in 1919. All fields passed by inspector, 1920. No hail or drought in 25 years. Price, \$8,000, including 16-foot power windmill and crusher. House buildings and fencing complete. Terms may be arranged. Also from one to three partly improved quarters adjoining may be had. Full particulars from Robert Young, Millet, Alberta.

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FARM LANDS—Continued

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FOR SALE—ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND Red cockerels, April and May hatch, \$3.00. A. G. Campbell, Adanac, Sask. 34-2

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FOR SALE—SCOTCH COLLIE PUPS, FROM first-class worker stock. Price, \$8.00. Robert Hall, Box 373, Wapella, Sask. 37-2

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WANTED—POULTRY OF ALL KINDS, SPRING chickens, 28c pound, live; dressed, 33c pound. Fowl, 19c pound, live; dressed, 25c pound. Ducks, alive only, 28c pound. New laid eggs, 48c dozen. Butter, if A1, 48c. Pigeons, 30c pair. These prices are f.o.b. Saskatoon. Write for shipping tags. I do not furnish crates. E. Kirby, City Market, Saskatoon, Sask. 36-2

POTATOES

WANTED—IN SEPTEMBER A FEW CAR loads of potatoes. Anyone having a car load please write and state prices. Earl Parker, Glenewen, Sask. 35-2

In Livestock Circles

W. D. McLennan's Sale
W. D. McLennan, of Airdrie, Alta., and who is also the proprietor of several large ranches near Medicine Hat, will sell during the last week of October, at the Stock Yards, Calgary, some 600 head of grade Clydesdales, 200 head of cattle, 40 registered imported Shetland Ponies, and 2,000 breeding sheep. Mr. McLennan also intends to enter in this sale ten head of registered Clydesdales, some of them prize winners of recent years at Calgary and Edmonton. Included in the horses are a number of yearlings, a really good lot, which will grow into good stuff, and they are all sired by imported stallions. The reason for this sale is the death of John C. Robertson, Scotland, who was Mr. McLennan's partner in his various ranching enterprises. Mr. McLennan intends to offer at the same time several good leaseholds at very reasonable figures.

Ralphs Offers Shorthorns

In this and the preceding issue of The Guide, T. B. Ralphs is offering a number of young bulls and a select lot of young females of rare quality and rich breeding. The animals offered are all sired by his well-known herd bull, Missie's Prince, whose half-brother, Prince Imperial, sold at Chicago for \$10,000, when Shorthorn prices were low. The high-class quality of the Kimmel Shorthorns is well known. The females in the herd are outstanding and of popular blood lines, many of them having good show records. Mr. Ralphs has never shown an animal he has not bred himself, and in the very strongest classes at Calgary and Edmonton he has always been a winner. Among the outstanding bulls raised in this herd are: Kimmel Captain, already referred to in this column; Kimmel Prince, which now heads the herd of Wm. Sharp, Lacombe; Kimmel Commander, which is now owned in British Columbia; and another son of Missie's Prince, which heads the Shorthorn herd of Messrs. Ross and Holyoake, Indian Head, Sask. Shorthorn men interested in purchasing a high-class young bull should get in touch with Mr. Ralphs. The bull prospects offered by him are of more than ordinary promise. They are mostly good roans, well turned, thickly fleshed, and show abundance of quality and character. Purchasers can be assured of the very best treatment from this well-known Shorthorn breeder.

Beatty Sells a Good Mare

R. N. Beatty, Edmonton, Alta., importer of Percheron and Belgian horses, sold, a short time ago, the prize-winning Percheron mare, Hazel, to J. J. Poole, Viking, Alta., for \$1,200.

Aberdeen-Angus Bulls Selling

C. H. Richardson, of Bowden, Alta., sold the other day to F. J. Maris, of Chinook, Alta., one of his pure-bred Aberdeen-Angus bulls, and Clemens Bros., Sedgewick, Alta., sold the yearling, Baron of Clemens' Farms, to C. L. Adley, of Alliance, Sask.

Poultry and Cream Wanted

You Want the
Biggest
CASH RETURNS
for your
Produce

This is where
you get it

and

WHY!

In any business experience is what counts. Nine years ago we practically created an outlet for the farmers' poultry by handling it for him as a commission merchant would grain, with a consequent increase in the cash return to farmers everywhere. The success we have achieved has induced many others to endeavor to follow our example. It will be wise for you to ponder and consider what we have done in these nine years of experience before shipping your produce elsewhere. First—We have established a trade or outlet for the produce we handle. Secondly—This enables us to pay you the highest market price and to pay all shippers promptly. Thirdly—We are still doing business when others have come and gone and we were actually in business before the Produce Dealers Act came into force. Fourthly—If we could pay the highest market price years ago it stands to common reason that we can today with an established market. So why take chances? We have thousands of satisfied and constant shippers on our books—make no mistake—ship all you have to us today.

	Per lb.
Hens, good condition, any size	25c
Ducks, good condition	25c
Turkeys	35c
Roosters, old	20c
Spring Chickens	28c
Geese	30c

These prices are subject to market changes. We will try to pay these prices as long as possible.

Crates

You can save yourself by making your own crates because you won't have to pay the express charges for shipping our crates to you. Your local merchant can supply you with light, rough lumber or boxes to nail up in slats, and your station agent can give you full information regarding sizes, ventilation and other crate requirements. Or tell us the number you have—when you can ship—and we will send you crates for the entire shipment.

Cream

With the fall fast approaching you will want to make the best of the only other monthly revenue producer—the dairy. We guarantee correct weights—honest tests—highest prices and prompt returns. Send us a can or two—then judge for yourself.

Golden Star Fruit & Produce Co.

WINNIPEG

Licensed and Bonded under Produce Dealers Act
License No. 1

MAN.

Stockholm

Sweden's Masterpiece Separator



Seventeen years have been devoted by the master mechanics of the world's largest cream separator factory in perfecting this masterpiece. The purchaser of a Stockholm separator gets the best machine that money can buy and he can buy it on easy payment terms.

\$7.50
After
Free Trial

No Money Down—30 Days' Free Trial—then, if satisfied, only \$7.50 and the balance in small monthly payments—and—the wonderful Stockholm Cream Separator is yours. The trial won't cost you a cent.

GUARANTEED 10 YEARS
We guarantee that at any time within the next ten years we will replace any parts that may prove defective on account of either poor workmanship or poor materials. No Stockholm is sold without this ten-year guarantee.

SEND NO MONEY

No, not a penny. Just send the coupon for our free catalog. Read our ten-year guarantee and learn about our wonderful 30-day trial and easy payment plan.

MAIL THE COUPON NOW

Babson Bros., Dept. 316
Winnipeg, Manitoba, Canada

Please send me your catalog. Tell me how I can get the Stockholm Cream Separator on your easy payment plan. Also send me the absolute ten-year Direct Guarantee that you make on the Stockholm.

Name.....

Address.....

Post Office.....Province.....



Get Your AVERY Now for Fall and Winter Work

Get your Avery Tractor NOW when it can give you the most valuable service in your fall and winter work. Avery owners use their machines the whole year around—winter as well as summer. Think of the belt work you could do with your own Avery on the job. Not only get your fall plowing, discing and seeding done on time, but fill your silo, saw wood, grind feed and do other jobs. The extra work you can get done with an Avery Tractor this fall and winter will help to pay for a big share of its cost. Now is the time to get it.

You can get an Avery Tractor outfit to exactly fit your size farm or the kind of power work you have to do. Avery Tractors in sizes from 8-16 to 40-80 H. P. are built with the famous Avery "Draft - Horse" Motors and "Direct - Drive" Transmissions. They have Renewable Cylinder Walls, Adjustable Crankshaft Bearings, Gasifiers which turn kerosene into gas and burn it all, and other features which enable Avery Tractors to give unusual service.

There are also two small sizes of Avery Tractors, 6-cylinder model "C" and 5-10 H. P. model "B." Ask for special circulars describing these machines or

Write for the Avery Catalog

Also learn about Avery Roller-Bearing Thrashers and Silo Fillers, Avery Motor Cultivators, Avery "Self - Lift" Plows, "Self - Adjusting" Tractor Disc Harrow and other Avery Tractor-operated machines.

Avery-ize Your Farm:
"A Good Machine and a Square Deal"



AVERY

Motor Farming, Threshing and Road Building Machinery

AVERY CO.
8,309 Iowa St., Peoria, Ill.
Canadian Avery Company Distributors: Winnipeg, Regina, Calgary and Saskatoon.



This Free Book Will Help Increase Your Profits

—it can be done on your farm. You can make more money by increasing your acreage, enlarging your crops and making your planting easier. CXL Stumping Powder will do it and this book—"Explosives for the Farm"—will tell you how. CXL Stumping Powder will drain swamp land, irrigate the arid section of your farm, remove stumps and boulders, break up your subsoil and help in your tree planting—and do it for less money. From the standpoint of cost and profit, you cannot afford to be without CXL Stumping Powder on your farm.

Canadian Explosives Limited

Head Office, Montreal

Halifax Toronto Sudbury Winnipeg Vancouver
Write Dept. R today for "Explosives for the Farm."



DATES TO BE REMEMBERED

Pettit-Elliott Sale of Imported Shorthorns, Freeman, Ont.	September 29
M. R. Cowell's Cattle Sale, Prince Albert	September 30
Edmonton Sheep and Swine Sale	October 20-21
Waterhouse Sale Shorthorns, Prince Albert	October 21
Percheron Sale, Regina, Williams Bros. and Petersmeyer	October 26
Calgary Dairy Cattle, Sheep and Swine Sale	October 26-28
Brandon Sheep and Swine Sale	October 27
W. D. McLennan's Sale, Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Stock Yards, Calgary, Last week October	
Collicut Hereford Sale, Farm, Crossfield, Alta.	First Week November
Robinson Bros., Sale Percherons, Ferintosh	November 3
Regina Winter Fair	November 9-12
Grant's Clydesdale Sale, Regina	Winter Fair Week
Saskatoon Winter Fair	November 15-16
Calgary Winter Fair	November 17-20
J. C. Sherry's Clover Bar First Draft Sale Herefords	Calgary Winter Fair Week
O. A. Boggs, Daysland, Hereford Sale	Calgary Winter Fair Week
Thornburn and Riddle, Clydesdale Sale	Calgary Winter Fair Week
L. A. Bowes, Sale of Shorthorns	Calgary Winter Fair Week

The Farmers' Market

Office of the United Grain Growers Limited, Winnipeg, September 10, 1920.

WHEAT—Market on Winnipeg Exchange has been particularly active during the week. Premiums have fluctuated heavily according to demand or lack of it, and market generally has been difficult to trade in. At the moment premiums on track, inspected and spot wheat, run from eight to 11 cents according to position, and as receipts are light for this time of the year and demand is keen, it looks as though these premiums may hold until more is shipped. Receipts no doubt will be heavier if fine weather holds, and while the demand at the moment amply takes care of these small receipts it should be noted that exporters do not appear to be working anything on the British market at these levels. Crop estimate, 213,245,000 bushels of wheat, according to North West Grain Dealers' Association.

OATS—Not much change in values for the week. Cash demand pretty well takes care of all oats offering, and while it would appear that our oats are very cheap at these prices, export offers have so far brought no business. Until we see some actual new crop business doing, it is difficult to look for much higher prices.

BARLEY—Light receipts together with fair cash demand had result of advancing barley values. Some barley has been worked for export, and shippers are buying in the first run of grain to fill their sales. Barley movement has not yet started however, and it is possible that values may work a little lower, unless there is an exceptionally good demand for the barley from exporting houses.

RYE—Market appears firm enough around these levels, and as long as wheat holds rye should not decline much. This grain will, no doubt, follow wheat.

FLAX—Rather quiet markets prevail and flax is dull, but all offerings are taken by crushers around present levels, and any demand at all would soon reflect on values.

WINNIPEG FUTURES

	Sept 6	Sept 7	Sept 8	Sept 9	Sept 10	Sept 11	Week Ago	Year Ago
Oats—								
Oct.	76½	75½	77½	78½	77½	80½	76½	82½
Dec.	76½	75½	71½	71½	70½	72½	70½	78½
Barley—								
Oct.	115½	115½	118½	119½	118½	121½	115½	122½
Dec.	108½	108½	110½	110½	110½	113½	108½	118½
Flax—								
Oct.	347	344½	352	365	359	362	347	480½
Dec.	341	342	347½	357	350	...	341	448
Wheat—								
Nov.	265	264½	268½	270½	270½	...	265	...
Dec.	247½	246½	250½	252½	264½	256½	247½	...

MINNEAPOLIS CLOSING CASH PRICES

September 9, 1920.
Spring wheat—No. 1 dark northern, \$2.62½ to \$2.72½; fancy, \$2.77½. No. 1 northern, \$2.60½ to \$2.67½. No. 1 red, \$2.55½ to \$2.60½; No. 2 dark northern, \$2.57½ to \$2.67½; No. 2 northern, \$2.55½ to \$2.62½; No. 2 red, \$2.50½ to \$2.55½; No. 3 dark northern, \$2.52½ to \$2.62½; No. 3 northern, \$2.48½ to \$2.57½; No. 3 red, \$2.45½ to \$2.50½. Montana—No. 1 dark hard, \$2.64½ to \$2.67½; No. 1 hard, \$2.59½ to \$2.62½. Durum—No. 1 amber, \$2.54½ to \$2.59½; No. 1, \$2.51½ to \$2.54½; No. 2 amber, \$2.51½ to \$2.56½; No. 2, \$2.48½ to \$2.51½; No. 3 amber, \$2.46½ to \$2.51½; No. 3, \$2.43½ to \$2.48½. Oats—No. 2 white 60½c to 61½c; No. 3 white, 59½c to 60½c; No. 4 white, 55½c to 59½c. Barley—Choice to fancy, 99c to \$1.04; medium to good, 92c to 98c; lower grades, 82c to 91c. Rye—No. 2, \$1.89½ to \$1.90½. Flaxseed—No. 1, \$3.40 to \$3.43.

The Livestock Market

WINNIPEG

United Grain Growers Limited, Union Stock Yards, St. Boniface, Man., report receipts of livestock for the week ending September 10, 1920, as follows:

Cattle, 13,850; calves, 377; hogs, 858; sheep, 1,000.

Cattle receipts during the past week show a considerable gain over the previous one, and with heavy receipts registered on other yards this market is from 25 to 50c lower on certain grades. Real, well-finished fat stuff is holding its own, and this class of stuff being in demand is not so likely to be affected by the heavy runs. This is illustrated by the fact that today we topped the market with a steer shipped in by D. Laing, of Bethune, weighing 940

WHEAT PRICES

September 6 to 11 inclusive

Date	1 Nor.	2 Nor.	3 Nor.	4 Nor.	5 Nor.
6	277	274	270	256	245
7	277½	274½	270½	255½	244½
8	282½	279½	275½	258½	246½
9	280½	277½	273½
10	281½	278½	274½
11	285½	281½	278½	265½	254½
Week Ago	277	274	270	256	245

Cash Prices at Fort William and Port Arthur, September 6th to September 11th, 1920, inclusive

Date	Wheat Feed	2 CW	3 CW	OATS	1 Fd.	2 Fd.	3 CW	4 CW	Rej.	Fd.	1 NW	2 CW	3 CW	RYE
September 6	...	84½	81½	81½	79½	77½	125½	120½	109½	109½	347½	341	317	198
7	...	83½	80½	80½	79½	77½	125½	120½	109½	109½	345½	338½	309½	197½
8	...	85½	84½	84½	83½	83½	128½	122½	112½	112½	353	346	317	199½
9	...	86½	85½	85½	84½	84½	130½	123½	114½	114½	366	359	330	201½
10	...	85½	84½	84½	83½	83½	129½	122½	113½	113½	360	353	324	...
11	...	88½	87½	87½	86½	86½	131½	125½	116½	116½	363	356	327	206½
Week ago	...	84½	81½	81½	79½	77½	125½	120½	109½	109½	347½	341	317	198
Year ago	168	89½	88½	87½	87½	84½	127½	123½	118½	118½	500½	480	455½	139

LICENSED AND BONDED

Each of the grain companies whose announcement appears on this page is licensed by the Canada Grain Commission to handle consignments of grain from farmers on commission. Each company is also bonded in accordance with the terms of the Canada Grain Act, to a sufficient amount which, in the opinion of the Canada Grain Commission, will ensure the full and prompt payment for all grain shipped to them by farmers. No grain dealers' advertisements are published in The Guide except those licensed and bonded according to the above provisions.

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

Grain Growers

We solicit your car-lot shipments of **WHEAT, OATS, BARLEY, RYE** and **FLAX** for sale strictly on commission as your agents. Write, wire or phone us early about the shipments you expect to make. All our knowledge and experience are at your service.

THOMPSON, SONS & CO.

Grain Commission Merchants
703 GRAIN EXCHANGE BUILDING
WINNIPEG

We Want Heavy Shipments of Poultry

And we **GUARANTEE** you **Correct Weights**

PROMPT DAILY REMITTANCES

We will pay you the following prices for poultry received by us at Winnipeg up to and including September 18—
Net—No Commission Charged.

Fowl, over 4 lbs.	29c
Fowl, under 4 lbs.	23c
Old Roosters	17c
Spring Chickens	29c
Turkeys	35c
Ducks	24-28c

We operate at Winnipeg one of the largest and finest equipped poultry fattening plants in Canada.

If You Require Shipping Crates—
Write Us.

Crescent Creamery Co. Limited
WINNIPEG, MANITOBA

Live Poultry "Wanted"

Hens, 5 lbs. and over, No. 1 condition	25c
Hens, under 5 lbs., in good condition	23c
Turkeys	26c-28c
Roosters	18c
Chickens	Highest Market Price
Butter and Eggs	Highest Market Price

Prices good until September 22, 1920.
Licensed under Produce Dealers Act of Manitoba.
License No. 24.

All quotations f.o.b. Winnipeg. Crates prepaid in Manitoba and Saskatchewan.

Royal Produce & Trading Co.
97 Aikens Street, Winnipeg, Man.

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at World's Original and Greatest School, and become independent with no capital invested. Every branch of the business taught. Write today for Free Catalog.—
JONES' NATIONAL SCHOOL OF AUCTIONEERING.
52N. Sacramento Blvd., Chicago, Ill. Carey M. Jones, Mgr.

LUMBER NOTICE

When you want Cheap High-Grade Lumber. Write Us. Buy Direct. **SAVE MONEY.** Twelve years' service to farmers shows hundreds of satisfied customers.

NOR-WEST FARMERS CO-OPERATIVE LUMBER CO.
633 Hastings Street, Vancouver, B.C.

THE Dominion Bank

Established 1871

Paid-up Capital and Reserve Fund, \$13,000,000.

Farmers' applications for loans for farming requirements and cattle purchases given special attention. Enquiries invited.

Consult the Manager of any of our Branches.

F. L. Patton Superintendent of Western Branches Winnipeg

chicken is moving in a jobbing way at 45c; fowl, 35-38c; ducks, 48c; turkeys, 55c; roosters, 32c; and geese, 35c.

REGINA, SASKATOON AND MOOSE JAW
—Eggs: The Regina trade is paying country shippers 48-50c, and jobbing candled current receipts at 58c. All receipts are now taken care of by local demand. Saskatoon receipts continue very light; country shippers are receiving 50-53c, while current receipts are jobbing at 53c and retailing at 55-60c. Fresh stock is reported very scarce around North Battleford and gatherers are receiving 50c. Poultry: Receipts are very light, on account of the trade paying 24c live weight delivered for chicken and 20-22c for fowl.

CALGARY—Eggs: The supply of fresh stock continues very scarce and prices remain firm. The trade is paying 58c, loss off, delivered, for current receipts, and candled stock is jobbing at \$17.80 to \$19. per case. Poultry: Receipts of live and dressed poultry is very light. A few chickens are arriving at 34c and fowl at 25c. No roosters are reported on the market.

JEWISH HOLIDAYS AND THE POULTRY MARKET

September 13, 1920, to September 30, 1921
—Jewish year, 5681.

Producers wishing to obtain the highest market prices would do well to note the dates of Jewish festivals as given below. On these occasions there is always a heavy demand for fat live poultry, and in catering to such a trade it will pay producers to finish their stock and market it in the best possible condition. Thin, unfinished birds have little or no market value.

New Year, September 13-14, 1920—Best market days, September 8-10; kinds most in demand, fat fowls, turkeys, ducks and geese.

Day of Atonement, September 22, 1920—Best market days, September 16-18; kinds most in demand, all prime stock wanted, especially spring chickens and roosters.

Feast of Tabernacles, September 27-28, 1920—Best market days, September 23-25; kinds most in demand, ducks, fowls and fat geese especially.

Feast of Law, October 4-5, 1920—Best market days, September 30 to October 2; kinds most in demand, prime quality of all kinds wanted.

Purim, March 24, 1921—Best market days, March 21 to 23; kinds most in demand, fowls and hen turkeys.

Passover, April 23-24, 1921—Best market days, April 19-21; kinds most in demand, turkeys, fat fowls, ducks and geese.

Last Passover, April 29, 1921—Best market days, April 26-28; kinds most in demand, prime quality of all kinds wanted.

Feast of Weeks, June 12, 1921—Best market days, June 9-10; very little extra demand for this holiday.

Livestock Commission Charges

Canadian shippers consigning to American markets will be interested to learn that commission firms at Chicago have been meditating a raise of rates. The Federal Secretary of Agriculture has forbidden an increase but the feeling seems to be that the commission men will fight this injunction in the courts.

Wallace's Farmer which is particularly well informed in regard to marketing matters has the following to say: "So far as we know there has never been a thorough investigation to determine just what are fair commission charges for selling livestock. The commission charges have been based very largely on what the traffic will bear. The commission men at all these exchanges are organized into exchanges after the order of the labor unions. All commission merchants are forced to join these exchanges; if they do not they are boycotted by the others and by eastern buyers.

"The larger commission firms have undoubtedly made handsome profits. The smaller concerns, because of the lesser amount of livestock they handle, may not have grown so rich at the business. Evidently, however, the commission charges have been fixed at a point that will yield these smaller concerns a fair profit. If this were not so, there would not be so many commission firms.

"What we need is a thorough investigation of this whole commission business. . . . It is an injustice to the livestock industry and an injustice to the consumer to maintain commission charges high enough to keep the little firms in business. The livestock which goes to Chicago could be handled by half as many commission firms as now exist, and handled more efficiently at lower charges. . . . Stockmen will gladly pay a reasonable commission charge, but they protest vigorously against paying charges high enough to keep the lame ducks in the business."

There is no agitation among Winnipeg commission men for an increase although the stock yard operators allege that increased costs have made it necessary for an increase in their charges. It is felt that since the 30 per cent increase was allowed last year in commission rates, and since prices on all kinds of cattle are lower a demand for increase in commission rates would be most unreasonable. There are 15 commission firms in Winnipeg, six of whom handled less than 50 cars in July. They would probably come under the class of lame ducks referred to by Wallace's Farmer.

For Maximum of service consign your grain to

The Old Reliable Grain Commission Merchants

James Richardson & Sons Limited

Established 1857

Liberal Advances

Prompt Settlements

WESTERN OFFICES:

Grain Exchange, Winnipeg, Man.

Grain Exchange, Calgary, Alberta

Canada Building, Saskatoon, Sask.

WE HANDLE WHEAT, OATS, BARLEY, FLAX and RYE

Every year more farmers consign their grain to us. Absolute reliability. Quick returns. Over 20 years of experience in marketing grain are a few of the reasons for the increasing number of farmers using our facilities. Our connection in Eastern Canada and the United States enables us to keep our patrons informed on latest Grain Market developments.

Consign or sell your grain to us and mark your Bill of Lading

Notify—

Canada Atlantic Grain Co. Ltd.

Licensed

Grain Exchange, Winnipeg

Bonded

Adanac Grain Company Limited

GRAIN MERCHANTS

Head Office: WINNIPEG.

Mr. DUPREY, M.P.P., Pres.

Consignments of all grain solicited. Special attention to Grades.
Liberal and prompt advances. Write us.

408-418 GRAIN EXCHANGE BUILDING
WINNIPEG - - - - - MANITOBA

McCabe Bros. Company

Grain Commission Merchants

328 GRAIN EXCHANGE BLDG. - WINNIPEG

For service and reliability consign your shipments to us.

WRITE US FOR DAILY MARKET CARD

Other Branches at

DULUTH

MINNEAPOLIS

More Valuable Information from McBean Bros.

September 1, 1920.

Are you aware of the large premiums which are being paid today for wheat, oats, barley and rye? If not, get awake and digest the following:

Oct. wheat closed today at \$2.64—Cash wheat Fort William \$2.81½ or 17½c over.
Oct. oats closed today at \$0.79½—Cash oats Fort William \$0.93½ or 16c over.
Oct. barley closed today at \$1.19—Cash barley Fort William \$1.27½ or 8½c over.
Oct. rye closed today at \$1.934—Cash rye Fort William \$2.034 or 10c over.

Why sell on street or track? Further comment is unnecessary. Surely you can see the advantage of shipping your own grain. This condition will likely continue all season. Get awake to the advanced method of handling your grain by consigning to a commission merchant, and write us for shipping instructions. We are one of the oldest firms in the business and our long experience is at your disposal. Do not be afraid of low prices this year, but write us and we will keep you posted. The farmers can dictate prices this year so keep your hand on the lever and don't let go.

McBEAN BROS., COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
162-176 GRAIN EXCHANGE, WINNIPEG, MAN.

J. C. Gage,
President.

J. D. McMillan,
Vice-President.

A. Thomson,
Sec'y-Manager.

R. C. Osborne,
Treasurer.

International Elevator Company Ltd.

401-404 Grain Exchange, Winnipeg.

Every department thoroughly organized to give our customers the very best results. If we can assist you or give you information relative to marketing of your grain, please write us.

DETROIT

The Auto Center is the
Logical Place
To

More
Men Wanted
Than We Can Supply



Factories, service stations, repair shops, garages and tractor farms are calling for men faster than we can supply them. In addition to the handsome salaries and quick advancement offered by employers there is a wide-open opportunity to start a business of your own. Ten million or more automobiles, trucks and tractors throughout the United States and Canada have created a tremendous demand for garages, repair shops and service stations. Thousands of openings in good territory are awaiting you. Very little capital is required when you know your business.

Earn \$125 to \$400 a Month and More

Many of our graduates take good positions and save a few hundred dollars, then start business for themselves, while many others of them go right from our school into businesses of their own. You can do the same.

Facts You
Can't Afford
to Overlook



A. G. ZELLER, Pres.

In choosing an automobile and tractor school, there is one thing above all others to bear in mind, that is, this—you cannot learn the automobile and tractor business properly in six to eight weeks. The leading manufacturers, all of whom assisted in outlining our courses, recommend 10 to 12 weeks, or more. Manufacturers know what training is required and how this training should be given. Our courses were outlined by them, they work with us and assist us constantly. They recommend and endorse our course because they know it is right.

The Manufacturers Know Their Business. Our Course Is Given as Specified by Them. This is not "MY COURSE" or "MY SYSTEM" but the factory-outlined, Factory-endorsed Course.

That's why our graduates succeed. They are properly trained. That's why Detroit trained men (the M.S.A.S. kind) are constantly in demand and are given preference. Employers know they have been trained according to factory specification. They know every M.S.A.S. graduate has had 10 to 12 weeks' training and more if he required it. That's why a diploma from the factory-endorsed school in Detroit, the Auto Center, is just as good as a start in business. Ask any of our graduates. They'll tell you that employers were after them as soon as they returned, or they'll tell you that their garage was filled up with work as soon as people learned they had been to the M.S.A.S. in Detroit. Think of your future and train at the factory-endorsed school in Detroit, the Automobile Center, with the factory-outlined course. Really, it's as easy as A B C, and as the Hudson Motor Co. says in one of its letters to an enquiry regarding the M.S.A.S., "We don't see any reason why you should hesitate to take a course in the M.S.A.S."

The M.S.A.S. Is Not a One-Man School, Nor a One-Man Idea

It is not the result of what I know about teaching the automobile and tractor business, but it is the result of what the leading manufacturers, their Service Managers and their factory engineers know what all of them combined know about it. Our course is the result of the combined ideas of the biggest, best and most successful men in each field. Nowhere else can this combination of ideas, this factory-outlined and factory-endorsed system be found. Therefore, learn the automobile business in Detroit the Automobile Center, at the factory-endorsed school, and be the best automobile and tractor man in your district.

(Signed) A. G. ZELLER, Pres.

Train in Detroit and be the Best Automobile and Tractor Man in Your District. You get a training here that is not possible elsewhere.

More than 180 of the leading automobile and accessory factories are located in Detroit.

94% of all automobiles are manufactured within a radius of 100 miles around Detroit and 71% are made right in this city.

THE GREATEST AUTOMOTIVE EXPERTS IN THE WORLD ARE IN DETROIT AND THEY HELPED OUTLINE OUR COURSES FOR YOU. THE LATEST AND BEST EQUIPMENT IS HERE.

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Farm Tractor Instruction Complete and thorough instruction in the principles, construction and operation of automotive equipment used on the farm. Lighting plants, stationary engines, tractors, their care and repair are part of the M.S.A.S. Regular Course. **Tractor Course includes actual work on M.S.A.S. Eighteen-Acre Tractor Farm.** The M.S.A.S. Tractor Farm, located at Detroit city limits, is fully equipped. Here the student gets actual field experience and instruction in addition to the complete course given in class rooms and mechanical departments. Our automobile course in connection with tractor course is highly praised by tractor men and manufacturers. Manufacturers of tractors as well as automobiles and trucks, farm lighting plants, etc., have placed their machines with us for the instruction of students.

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Michigan State Auto School, Detroit, Mich.

Dear Sirs—Pardon me for not writing sooner, but having started a garage for myself, I am very busy, more than I can do. Have a dandy tire business. There is a shop at Brandon, 50 miles away, and next nearest is 180 miles, at Winnipeg, and I am sure working up a great trade, and owe it all to the Good Old M.S.A.S. If a fellow don't get on with all that instruction, he is either too dense, or never can study or never will. Please send me your latest catalog. Also send catalogs to Fred, Ludwig, Bruce Burney and Arthur Vaden of Botsseval, Man.

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Botsseval, Man. July 20, 1920.

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